

# Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone Monitoring Project

## Annual Monitoring Report for Fiscal Year 2004

January 2005



U.S. Department  
of Energy



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**Annual Monitoring Report for Fiscal Year 2004**

**January 2005**

Prepared for  
U.S. Department of Energy  
Office of Environmental Management  
Grand Junction, Colorado

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**Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone Monitoring Project  
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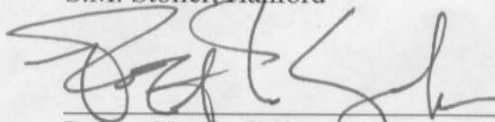
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# 1.0 Introduction

The Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone Monitoring Project (VZMP) was established in fiscal year (FY) 2001 for comprehensive routine monitoring of existing boreholes in Hanford single-shell tank farms. The logging system used for monitoring is the Radionuclide Assessment System (RAS). A baseline record of existing contamination associated with gamma-emitting radionuclides in the vadose zone was established between 1995 and 2000 using the Spectral Gamma Logging System (SGLS). Although less precise, the RAS is a simpler, faster, and more cost-effective logging system than the SGLS. Measurements collected with the RAS can be compared to the baseline data to assess the long-term stability of the radionuclide contaminant profile. When routine monitoring identifies anomalies relative to the baseline, these anomalies may be investigated using the SGLS, the High Rate Logging System (HRLS), and/or the Neutron Moisture Logging System (NMLS). The HRLS is also used to collect data in boreholes where the contaminant activity exceeds the working range of the RAS instrumentation (greater than about 100,000 picocuries per gram [pCi/g] cesium-137 [ $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ]).

During FY 2003, monitoring in boreholes associated with individual tanks undergoing retrieval operations was added to the work scope detailed in the original VZMP planning documents. Retrieval monitoring requirements for specific tanks are under development but include a pre-retrieval baseline measurement, monthly measurements during the retrieval operations, and monthly measurements for six months after retrieval operations cease. Both RAS and NMLS measurements are required for monthly monitoring, and monthly monitoring is supplemented by manual moisture measurements acquired by CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc. (CH2M HILL) personnel over limited depth intervals once or twice per week. During FY 2004, one new retrieval project (tank S-102) was initiated. Monitoring for two retrieval projects initiated in FY 2003 (tanks C-106 and S-112) continued into FY 2004. Resources (i.e., RAS) diverted from the routine monitoring to retrieval monitoring negatively impact the achievement of VZMP goals as originally set forth in 2001. Deployment of the NMLS to support retrieval operations requires an additional logging engineer and reassignment of the system from support for the RI/FS work conducted by the Department of Energy, Richland Operations Office (DOE-RL).

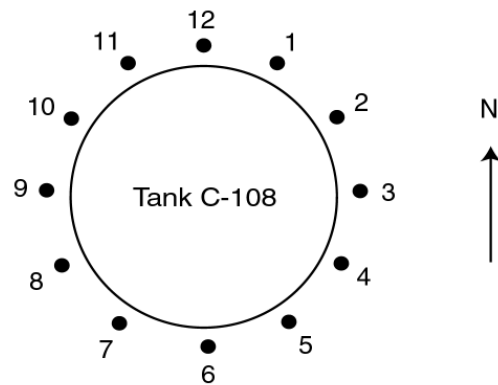
Routine quarterly reports are issued to summarize the results of monitoring activities, to provide the status of any on-going special investigations, and to provide an updated listing of borehole intervals where monitoring is planned in the coming months. The 3<sup>rd</sup> quarter monitoring report for FY 2004 was not issued due to the lack of activity during that quarter. This annual report summarizes both routine and retrieval monitoring activities for FY 2004 and includes third through fourth quarter and project-to-date results where appropriate. Retrieval monitoring is segregated from routine monitoring so that the impact to the latter can be considered.

For readers not familiar with the Hanford Tank Farms borehole-numbering scheme, the following illustration shows how to identify the location of a borehole from its identification number:

#### Tank Farm Numbering Scheme

A Farm	10
AX Farm	11
B Farm	20
BX Farm	21
BY Farm	22
C Farm	30
S Farm	40
SX Farm	41
T Farm	50
TX Farm	51
TY Farm	52
U Farm	60

#### Tank Farm Borehole Numbering Scheme



Boreholes are identified by numbers using the format FF-TT-PP, where "FF" = tank farm, "TT" = tank, and "PP" = the position around the tank in a time-clock numeral from 1 to 12 (12 = north). For example, borehole 30-08-02 is in the C Tank Farm, around tank C-108, and at approximately the 2 o'clock position.

## 2.0 Monitoring Results

Summaries of monitoring operations for the third and fourth quarters of FY 2004 and project-to-date are included in Tables 2-1 and 2-2, respectively.

Table 2-1. Summary of Monitoring Operations for 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> Quarters of FY 2004

Month	April	May	June	July	August	September	Total
Routine Monitoring Events (RAS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retrieval Monitoring Events (RAS)	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total RAS Events	5	0	0	0	0	0	5
Total NMLS Events	7	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total RAS & NMLS Events	12	0	0	0	0	0	12
Routine Main Log Footage (RAS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Routine Rerun Log Footage (RAS)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Retrieval Main Log Footage (RAS)	515	0	0	0	0	0	515
Retrieval Rerun Log Footage (RAS)	20	0	0	0	0	0	20
Retrieval Main Log (NMLS)	768	0	0	0	0	0	768
Retrieval Rerun Log (NMLS)	70	0	0	0	0	0	70
Total RAS Footage	535	0	0	0	0	0	535
Total NMLS Footage	838	0	0	0	0	0	838
Total RAS & NMLS Footage	1373	0	0	0	0	0	1373

Table 2-2. Summary of Monitoring Operations for FY 2004 and Project-to-Date

Quarter	1	2	3	4	FY 04	Project-to-Date Total
Routine Monitoring Events (RAS)	22	4	0	0	26	850
Retrieval Monitoring Events (RAS)	34	20	5	0	59	110
Total RAS Events	56	24	5	0	85	963
Total NMLS Events	33	21	7	0	61	88
Total RAS & NMLS Events	89	45	12	0	146	1048
Routine Main Log Footage (RAS)	1296	253	0	0	1549	47962
Routine Rerun Log Footage (RAS)	40	10	0	0	50	2278
Retrieval Main Log Footage (RAS)	3542	2063	515	0	6120	11704
Retrieval Rerun Log Footage (RAS)	90	50	20	0	160	280
Retrieval Main Log (NMLS)	3652	2266	768	0	6686	9735
Retrieval Rerun Log (NMLS)	330	210	70	0	610	880
Total RAS Footage	4968	2376	535	0	7879	62224
Total NMLS Footage	3982	2476	838	0	7296	10615
Total RAS & NMLS Footage	8950	4852	1373	0	15175	72839

Appendix A includes three tables that provide further details of boreholes monitored during FY 2004. Table A-1 presents boreholes/events for routine monitoring with the RAS, and Tables A-2 and A-3 present boreholes/events for RAS and NMLS retrieval monitoring, respectively. These tables are derived from the project's monitoring database, which is continually updated as boreholes are monitored (DOE 2003b). Boreholes are selected by a priority score (total score) that emphasizes proximity to tanks with significant drainable liquid remaining and/or the presence of contaminant plumes or where possible contaminant movement is suspected. The most significant change that occurs in the database is the monitoring frequency. Where monitoring results suggest possible contaminant movement, the monitoring frequency may be increased and depth intervals may be changed. Monitoring frequencies have also been changed to reflect the monthly monitoring requirement for retrieval operations in C and S Farms. Some lower priority boreholes are also selected for monitoring. This re-prioritization included boreholes in the vicinity of tanks being considered for closure in the near future, such as in C and S Farms.

A total of 26 routine and 59 retrieval (85) monitoring events were performed with the RAS during FY 2004. In addition, 61 moisture monitoring events were conducted in support of retrieval operations. The following sections describe the routine monitoring performed in each tank farm. In the interest of brevity, plots for boreholes where no apparent change was observed will not be included in this report. These logs are available on request. Table 2-3 lists boreholes that have shown indications of possible changes to the radionuclide contaminant profile. Boreholes that have shown changes during FY 2004 appear in bold. Appendix B contains a map of each single-shell tank farm with the locations of all boreholes used for monitoring. Each borehole location is identified by a label (borehole number) and a symbol. The symbols are used to represent the monitoring frequency of the borehole, and if any movement has been identified in a particular borehole. A black dot means the borehole has not been monitored since the SGLS baseline was performed. Boreholes that are not available for monitoring are also identified.

Table 2-3. Summary of Monitored Boreholes Indicating Radionuclide Contaminant Profile Changes

<b>Tank Farm</b>	<b>Borehole Number</b>	<b>Radio-Nuclide</b>	<b>Deter-mined</b>	<b>Number of Events</b>	<b>Assessment</b>	<b>Assigned Frequency</b>	<b>Qtrly/Annual Report</b>
BX	21-12-02	<sup>60</sup> Co	9/23/03	3	Possible decrease	6 mos.	FY 2003
BX	21-27-08	<sup>238</sup> U/ <sup>235</sup> U	03/13/02	5	Not confirmed	6 mos.	2 <sup>nd</sup> 2002
BY	22-03-04	<sup>60</sup> Co	11/15/01	4	Not confirmed	6 mos.	1 <sup>st</sup> 2002
BY	22-07-02	<sup>60</sup> Co	11/29/01	3	Not confirmed	6 mos.	1 <sup>st</sup> 2002
BY	22-07-05	<sup>60</sup> Co	12/12/01	3	Not confirmed	6 mos.	1 <sup>st</sup> 2002
BY	22-08-05	<sup>60</sup> Co	03/30/99	4	Not confirmed	6 mos.	1 <sup>st</sup> 2002
<b>C</b>	<b>30-06-10</b>	<b><sup>60</sup>Co</b>	<b>03/03/97</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Definite change</b>	<b>1 mos.</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>
<b>C</b>	<b>30-08-02</b>	<b><sup>60</sup>Co</b>	<b>09/11/02</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Definite increase</b>	<b>1 mos.</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>
C	30-08-03	?	1/21/03	3	Not confirmed	3 mos.	FY 2003
<b>S</b>	<b>40-02-03</b>	<b><sup>137</sup>Cs</b>	<b>7/9/03</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>Definite increase</b>	<b>1 mos.</b>	<b>FY 2004</b>
SX	41-02-02	<sup>137</sup> Cs/ <sup>90</sup> Sr	09/07/01	5	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001
SX	41-10-01	<sup>137</sup> Cs	2/11/03	4	Possible increase	6 mos.	FY 2003
SX	41-15-07	<sup>137</sup> Cs	2/12/03	2	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2003
T	50-01-09	<sup>60</sup> Co	07/30/01	5	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001
T	50-02-05	<sup>137</sup> Cs	5/19/03	4	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2003
T	50-06-02	<sup>60</sup> Co/ <sup>154</sup> Eu	07/18/01	5	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001
T	50-06-03	<sup>60</sup> Co	07/18/01	5	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001
T	50-06-18	<sup>60</sup> Co	09/03/02	5	Possible increase	3 mos.	FY 2002
T	50-04-10	<sup>60</sup> Co	01/28/02	5	Possible confirmation	3 mos.	2 <sup>nd</sup> 2002
T	50-09-01	<sup>60</sup> Co/ <sup>154</sup> Eu	07/23/01	5	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001
T	50-09-02	<sup>60</sup> Co	01/08/02	3	Not confirmed	12 mos.	2 <sup>nd</sup> 2002
T	50-09-10	<sup>60</sup> Co/ <sup>154</sup> Eu	07/23/01	5	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001
TX	51-03-11	<sup>60</sup> Co	05/20/02	2	Possible increase	6 mos.	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2002
TY	52-03-06	<sup>137</sup> Cs	05/02/02	5	Definite change	3 mos.	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2002
TY	52-06-05	<sup>60</sup> Co	05/14/02	3	Possible increase	3 mos.	3 <sup>rd</sup> 2002
TY	52-06-07	<sup>60</sup> Co	5/22/03	2	Not confirmed	12 mos.	FY 2003
U	60-04-08	<sup>238</sup> U/ <sup>235</sup> U	07/16/01	8	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001
U	60-05-05	<sup>238</sup> U/ <sup>235</sup> U	08/27/02	5	Possible increase	6 mos.	FY 2002
U	60-07-01	<sup>238</sup> U/ <sup>235</sup> U	07/12/01	8	Not confirmed	6 mos.	FY 2001

## 2.1 A Tank Farm

Routine monitoring was not performed in A Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## 2.2 AX Tank Farm

Routine monitoring was not performed in AX Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## 2.3 B Tank Farm

Routine monitoring was not performed in B Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## 2.4 BX Tank Farm

A total of 5 boreholes located around tanks BX-103, -107, and -110 were monitored during FY 2004. Monitoring events in these boreholes during FY 2004 did not provide evidence of contaminant movement. Borehole 21-10-05 should be logged in the near future with the HRLS to assess the stability of contaminants in the zone of high gamma flux.

## 2.5 BY Tank Farm

A total of 10 boreholes located around tanks BY-103, -105, and -106 were monitored during FY 2004. Borehole 22-03-04 showed a possible increase of cobalt-60 ( $^{60}\text{Co}$ ) between 77 and 82 ft during the initial RAS monitoring event on 11/15/01. Three subsequent monitoring events in this borehole have not shown any further increases. Monitoring events in the other nine boreholes visited in BY Farm during FY 2004 did not provide evidence of contaminant movement.

## 2.6 C Tank Farm

A total of 17 boreholes located around tanks C-104, -105, -106, -108, and -109 were monitored during FY 2004. Six of these boreholes, 30-04-01, 30-04-04, 30-04-05, 30-05-06, 30-05-09, and 30-08-03 were not associated with a waste retrieval project. The boreholes located near tanks C-104 and -105 were monitored to check for contaminant movement in the vicinity of the tank C-105 characterization drilling. None of these boreholes showed evidence of contaminant movement.

Boreholes associated with tank C-106 were monitored several times during FY 2004 in support of the C-106 Waste Retrieval Project. These boreholes were also logged several times with the NMLS. This work is discussed in detail in Section 3.1, "Tank C-106 Retrieval Monitoring."

A possible  $^{60}\text{Co}$  increase was identified in borehole 30-06-10 between 124 and 126 ft on 4/23/02 with the RAS. Monitoring events conducted in this borehole during FY 2004 showed no further evidence of movement. SGLS logging performed on 2/27/04 confirmed the  $^{60}\text{Co}$  movement and showed the leading edge to be at or beyond the bottom of the borehole at 129 ft. Earlier SGLS logging identified the  $^{60}\text{Co}$  at 116.5 ft on 1/29/97 and at 123.5 ft on 3/3/99. A composite log plot of this borehole is included in Appendix C.

A definite change in  $^{60}\text{Co}$  concentrations was discovered in borehole 30-08-02 on 9/11/02 between 50 and 61 ft. Subsequent monitoring events during FY 2004 have shown downward movement of  $^{60}\text{Co}$  through this interval. SGLS logging performed in this borehole on 2/23/04 confirmed an increase in  $^{60}\text{Co}$  concentrations between 47 and 76 ft. A composite log plot of this borehole is included in Appendix C.

One new borehole (C4297) was logged with the SGLS and NMLS at request of CH2M HILL in support of the tank C-105 characterization drilling. Borehole 30-05-07 was also logged with the HRLS to support this project. This work is discussed in detail in Section 4.1.



## **2.7 S Tank Farm**

A total of 15 boreholes located around tanks S-102, -103, -105, -109, -111, and -112 were monitored during FY 2004. Only two of these boreholes, 40-05-08 and 40-05-10, were not associated with a waste retrieval project. Neither borehole provided evidence of contaminant movement.

Boreholes associated with tank S-112 were monitored several times during FY 2004 in support of the S-112 Waste Retrieval Project. These boreholes were also logged several times with the NMLS. This work is discussed in detail in Section 3.2, "Tank S-112 Retrieval Monitoring."

Boreholes located around tank S-102 were monitored in preparation for the S-102 Waste Retrieval Project. These boreholes were also logged with the NMLS. This work is discussed in detail in Section 3.3, "Tank S-102 Retrieval Monitoring."

An apparent increase in  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  concentration was observed in borehole 40-02-03 between 44 and 47 ft on 7/8/03. This borehole was logged with the SGLS and NMLS on 4/7/04 and with the HRLS on 4/12/04 as part of the pre-retrieval logging for the tank S-102 Waste Retrieval Project. The SGLS log confirmed an increase in  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  concentrations between 44.5 and 48 ft. A composite log of this borehole is included in Appendix C.

## **2.8 SX Tank Farm**

Routine monitoring was not performed in SX Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## **2.9 T Tank Farm**

Routine monitoring was not performed in T Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## **2.10 TX Tank Farm**

Routine monitoring was not performed in TX Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## **2.11 TY Tank Farm**

Routine monitoring was not performed in TY Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## **2.12 U Tank Farm**

Routine monitoring was not performed in U Tank Farm during FY 2004.

## 3.0 Retrieval Monitoring

### 3.1 Tank C-106 Retrieval Monitoring

The *Process Control Plan for Tank 241-C-106 Acid Dissolution* (Reynolds 2003) specified retrieval monitoring is conducted monthly: *“The wells will be monitored monthly (or before initial acid addition, monthly during retrieval, and after retrieval) to detect any changes in the radiation or moisture profiles of the soil.”* Additional manual measurements are to be performed by operations personnel within specific zones at a frequency of two times per week.

RAS retrieval monitoring started in January 2003; seven monitoring events were conducted by the end of FY 2004. Beginning in April 2003, six NMLS logs had been acquired through the end of FY 2004. SGLS logging was performed in boreholes 30-06-02, -04, -09, -10, and 30-08-02 during late February and early March 2004 to investigate regions of apparent moisture increases. This logging was performed as a result of the “Problem Evaluation Request” (PER) initiated on December 3, 2003 in response to the apparent increase in moisture (~1%) in the vadose zone beneath tank C-106. The only increases in gamma activity identified during this logging occurred in boreholes 30-08-02 and 30-06-10. This zone of contaminant movement had been identified prior to the start of retrieval activities and therefore does not appear to be related to the retrieval process. Appendix D includes a summary plot of data acquired around tank C-106. These data include SGLS baseline measurements ( $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ), six moisture measurements, and the RAS measurements acquired through the end of FY 2004.

A letter report “241-C-106 Tank Waste Retrieval Project Interim Report of Drywell Monitoring Data” was issued in March 2004 (Appendix D). This report discusses all of the monitoring data collected to date for the 241-C-106 Tank Waste Retrieval Project. Log plots for each drywell are also included in this report.

No monitoring activities have been performed in C Farm since March 2004 because of access restrictions resulting from health and safety issues in tank farms.

### 3.2 Tank S-112 Retrieval Monitoring

The *Process Control Plan for Saltcake Dissolution Retrieval Demonstration in Tank 241-S-112* (Barton 2003) specified retrieval monitoring requirements. *“A baseline profile will be taken prior to retrieval operations, and subsequent monitoring results will be compared with that baseline profile. Moisture monitoring using the truck-mounted system will be done before beginning, at the end, and whenever there is a shutdown of retrieval operations greater than 4 weeks. An initial baseline will be established by deploying calibrated gamma and neutron moisture probes over the full depth of each drywell. During waste retrieval operations, the truck-mounted systems will be supplemented by the use of manually deployed moisture gages at least once a week while actively retrieving the waste at depths corresponding to moist layers at or below the floor of the tank.”*

The baseline moisture measurements were acquired during August 2003. Three additional moisture logging events (October, November, and February) were performed in the eight boreholes surrounding tank S-112. A fourth moisture logging event was performed in boreholes 40-11-08 and 40-12-04 in April 2004. This logging event was cut short by the fresh air entry requirement and not completed. No additional moisture logging has taken place since this requirement was initiated. There were minor increases identified during the later moisture logging events, but these may be attributed to seasonal fluctuations. Three RAS measurements (October, November, and February) were acquired to support retrieval operations during FY 2004. No changes in activity were observed between the two RAS measurements or since the baseline spectral gamma data acquired in 1996.

Log plots showing the baseline SGLS data, RAS data, and moisture data for each borehole are included in Appendix E.

Additional RAS and NMLS monitoring is planned for this retrieval project as soon as the personnel have met the appropriate entry requirements to enter this farm on fresh air.

### **3.3 Tank S-102 Retrieval Monitoring**

In anticipation of future tank S-102 (S Farm) retrieval activities, RAS monitoring of the boreholes around tank S-102 began in September of 2002. An additional RAS monitoring event was performed in July 2003. The RAS collected monitoring data from five of the nine boreholes in April of 2004. The other four boreholes were not monitored because this work was halted due to the fresh air entry requirement imposed on approximately April 16, 2004. An increase in <sup>137</sup>Cs concentration was discovered in one borehole 40-02-03 between 44 and 47 ft during the first RAS monitoring event in July 2003. This increase was first reported in the *Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone, Annual Monitoring Report for Fiscal Year 2003* (DOE 2003a).

Baseline moisture logging was performed in 8 of the 9 boreholes surrounding this tank. Moisture logging was not performed in borehole 40-02-04, because surface equipment prevented access to this borehole. SGLS logging was performed in selected intervals from three of these boreholes (40-02-03, 40-02-07, and 40-02-08). The SGLS logging confirmed the <sup>137</sup>Cs increase in borehole 40-02-03. High rate logging was also performed in borehole 40-02-03. Log plots of the data collected above were provided to CH2M HILL via email on April 12, 2004. These log plots are included in Appendix F.

Additional RAS and NMLS monitoring is planned for this retrieval project as soon as the personnel have met the appropriate entry requirements to enter this farm on fresh air.

## 4.0 Special Projects

### 4.1 Tank C-105 Characterization Drilling

One new borehole (C4297) was drilled in C Farm southwest of tank C-105. Both casing strings of this borehole were logged with the SGLS and NMLS logging systems. Log plots showing the results of the moisture measurement plotted with the SGLS data ( $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ ,  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{60}\text{Co}$ , and  $^{154}\text{Eu}$ ) are included in Appendix G.

## 5.0 Operational Issues

During the third quarter of FY 2004, an average of approximately 0.1 boreholes were monitored per working day with the RAS. This rate dropped to zero during the fourth quarter of FY 2004. **Note: This analysis does not segregate routine monitoring from retrieval monitoring with the RAS or include NMLS logging.** This rate incorporates all operational aspects of monitoring, including both scheduled and unscheduled down time for maintenance, operator support, security, etc. The rate of monitoring achieved during this fiscal year decreased each successive quarter from 1.0 during the 1<sup>st</sup> quarter to 0.0 during the 4<sup>th</sup> quarter. The project goal was to achieve an average of 3 boreholes per day.

The project experienced between 27 and 62 days of down time each quarter during FY 2004. The majority of this down time was due to the fresh air entry requirement initiated on approximately April 16, 2004. This requirement doubles the manpower needed to perform this activity. The RAS project often had lower priority than other Tank Farms projects when manpower resources were assigned each day; therefore, when resources are required for higher priority tasks the RAS operators are diverted to these other tasks.

Tables 5-1 and 5-2 include summaries of production and operational issues, respectively, that affect monitoring production.

Table 5-1. Summary of Monitoring Production (Project-to-Date)

<b>Quarter</b>	<b>Total Work Days</b>	<b>Total Days Down</b>	<b>Total Monitoring Events</b>	<b>Boreholes Monitored per Day</b>
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY01	56	29.3	84	1.5
1 <sup>st</sup> of FY02	56	35.2	54	1.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> of FY02	55	34.1	74	1.3
3 <sup>rd</sup> of FY02	59	21.1	113	1.9
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY02	66	27.6	144	2.2
1 <sup>st</sup> of FY03	56	34.7	72	1.3
2 <sup>nd</sup> of FY03	55	22.5	97	1.8
3 <sup>rd</sup> of FY03	58	25.0	105	1.8
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY03	63	22.6	103	1.6
1 <sup>st</sup> of FY04	56	27.4	56	1.0
2 <sup>nd</sup> of FY04	55	42.1	24	0.4
3 <sup>rd</sup> of FY04	63	59.9	5	0.1
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY04	62	62.0	0	0.0
FY04Total	236	191.4	85	0.4
Cumulative Total	760	443.5	931	1.2
Average/Quarter	58.5	34.1	71.6	1.2

Table 5-2. Summary of Operational Down Time

Quarter	Equipment/ Truck Problems/Calibration (hrs)	No HPT/ Operator Support (hrs)	Security Measures (hrs)	No Charge Code or Administrative (hrs)	Moving Truck (hrs)	Weather (hrs)	Misc. / Fresh Air Requirement (hrs)	Total Down Time (hrs)
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY01	64	130	20	27	20	3	0	264
1 <sup>st</sup> of FY02	107	84	51	44	14	13	4	317
2 <sup>nd</sup> of FY02	143	40	24	58	9	18	15	307
3 <sup>rd</sup> of FY02	31	62	0	36	27	8	26	190
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY02	81	122	0	0	37	0	8	248
1 <sup>st</sup> of FY03	71	107	0	18	18	0	98	312
2 <sup>nd</sup> of FY03	62	126	0	0	10	0	0	198
3 <sup>rd</sup> of FY03	51	149	0	0	12	0	13	225
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY03	45	136	0	0	16	6	0	203
1 <sup>st</sup> of FY04	6	198	0	0	12	22	9	247
2 <sup>nd</sup> of FY04	178	95	0	0	6	98	2	379
3 <sup>rd</sup> of FY04	26	18	0	9	2	0	424	479
4 <sup>th</sup> of FY04	0	0	0	0	0	0	513	513
FY04Total	210	311	0	9	20	120	948	1618
Cumulative Total	865	1267	95	192	183	168	1112	3882
Average/Quarter	66.5	97.5	7.3	14.8	14.1	12.9	85.5	298.6

## **6.0 Summary**

Twenty-six routine and 59 retrieval monitoring events were performed with the RAS in FY 2004. A total of 931 routine monitoring events (110 retrieval events) have been performed since the beginning of the project in June 2001. An additional 89 events (62 events in FY 2004) with the NMLS were provided. Spectral gamma logs were collected from 9 boreholes and high rate spectral logs were collected from 2 boreholes in support of retrieval projects this fiscal year. To date, the high priority boreholes in all tank farms have been monitored at least once, but the recommended monitoring frequency has not been met for these boreholes. There are 310 lower priority boreholes within the single-shell tank farms that have yet to be monitored.

Evidence of possible contaminant movement has been detected in 29 boreholes in nine tank farms. Of these 29 boreholes, data collected from two boreholes indicate movement to a degree that can be confirmed over a short time interval. Of the remaining 27 boreholes it is likely that the elapsed time between monitoring events is not sufficient to detect subtle changes in contaminant profile, suggesting relatively slow movement of contaminants in the vadose zone. In general, intervals where discernable movement of contaminants through the vadose zone is occurring within short periods of time (e.g., less than 1.5 years) appear to be very limited. This finding, corroborated with continued measurements, will be useful to select appropriate remedial actions for tank farm closure and/or removal of contaminated soil.

## **7.0 Future Monitoring Operations**

Due to regulatory commitments and operating limitations in Tank Farms, DOE-ORP and their contractor have refocused the monitoring effort from routine monitoring to retrieval monitoring. Therefore, the monitoring schedule for the RAS will be built on the monitoring requirements associated with the various retrieval projects. This schedule will also apply to the NMLS logging required for the retrieval projects. Appendix H provides a summary of boreholes scheduled for retrieval monitoring through the end of the first quarter of FY 2005.

A new portable logging system capable of recording gross gamma and moisture measurements simultaneously has been ordered and should be ready to begin monitoring in support of the retrieval projects during the second quarter of FY 2005. This system will take the place of both the RAS and NMLS and will be operated by the HAMTAC operators. It is planned that the RAS be left intact for future routine monitoring.

High rate logging has not been performed in the tank farms since FY 2002. Because the areas that exhibit high activity contain the greatest contaminant inventory in the farms, it is essential to monitor these areas for changes on a more frequent basis. Approximately 25 boreholes require high rate logging, which would require a level of effort of approximately one month.

## **8.0 Recommendations**

The monitoring program in the single-shell tank farms was initiated in 2000 after the initial success of the Vadose Zone Characterization Project. Experience gained from the past baseline characterization efforts and current activities during this period suggest significant changes in the monitoring of tank farms. Based upon these findings, significant issues and recommendations for improvement are discussed below.

### **8.1 Routine Monitoring Program**

Vadose zone monitoring activities in the single-shell tank farms are performed under the control of the ORP tank farm contractor with oversight and technical input from Stoller. In the past six months, there has been effectively no routine monitoring in the single-shell tank farms. Routine monitoring operations are dependent upon personnel employed by the tank farms contractor, whose primary goal is waste retrieval.

The primary reasons routine monitoring activities have been discontinued are the prioritization of resources and personnel to retrieval operations and tank farm access restrictions arising from health and safety concerns.

Comparison of ongoing monitoring data with baseline and historical data is important in unraveling the complex leak history in the single-shell tank farms, assessing stability of individual contaminant plumes, and determining the suitability of individual tanks for sluicing operations. In the vicinity of tank C-106, for example, routine monitoring data have detected continued downward movement in a <sup>60</sup>Co plume on the north side of the tank. Baseline data indicate that the plume likely originates between tanks C-108 and C-109. The plume appears to be moving downward and to the east in the region between tanks C-109 and C-106. Routine monitoring activities detected this movement well before retrieval operations were initiated in tank C-106 and thus established that the observed increases in subsurface activity were not related to tank C-106 retrieval operations. In the absence of a routine monitoring program, it is possible that observed changes in the lower extent of the plume would have been attributed to the retrieval operation, resulting in an erroneous determination that a leak had occurred. Clearly defined and uniformly implemented requirements for routine and tank retrieval leak detection will improve credibility and the potential acceptability of future Hanford Remedial Actions.

It is strongly recommended that routine monitoring activities be reemphasized and performed where the monitoring activity is given a high priority in resource allocation at Tank Farms.



## **8.2 Centralize Responsibility for Geophysical Monitoring Technology, Equipment, and Data Interpretation**

New low-cost portable logging systems can be used for the monthly monitoring events now performed by the RAS and SGLS. These systems can also be used for more frequent measurements, replacing the existing manual moisture monitoring units. This improves overall data comparability and reduces the potential for false detections based on increase in observed moisture. Under the current monitoring approach, any increase in moisture observed with the manual moisture gauges results in an immediate need for gamma logging to determine if a leak has in fact occurred. In addition, manual moisture monitoring is subject to data transcription errors and to errors associated with slight variations in depth between successive measurements. In many cases, a specific monitoring point is selected at a peak in the neutron moisture log. When subsequent manual moisture measurements are made, slight variations in detector depth may appear as changes in moisture content. The portable logging equipment will provide combined and continuous neutron moisture and gamma activity measurements over a specified depth interval with electronic data recording, eliminating transcription errors and providing a continuous profile that allows depth errors to be more readily recognized. New technologies such as High Resolution Resistivity (HRR) are being investigated without benefit of baseline comparison plans or integration into the ongoing monitoring or retrieval monitoring programs.

RAS and NMLS data are currently processed and evaluated by Stoller, while the manual moisture measurements are reported to CH2M HILL. This creates a situation wherein discrepancies between the two data sets may not be immediately recognized.

The designation of a single responsible contractor for geophysical logging to collect, evaluate, and manage borehole and vadose zone monitoring technological needs, equipment, and measurement data would significantly improve the effectiveness and quality of Hanford geophysical data collection and interpretation.

## References

Barton, W.B., 2003. *Process Control Plan for Saltcake Dissolution Retrieval Demonstration in Tank 241-S-112*, RPP-15085, Rev. 1, CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc., Richland, Washington.

Reynolds, D.A., 2003. *Process Control Plan for Tank 241-C-106 Acid Dissolution*, RPP-16462, Rev. 2, CH2M HILL Hanford Group, Inc., Richland, Washington.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), 2003b. *Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone Monitoring Project, Annual Monitoring Report for Fiscal Year 2003*, GJO-2004-554-TAC, Grand Junction Office, Grand Junction, Colorado.

U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), 2003b. *Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone Monitoring Project, Baseline Monitoring Plan*, GJO-HGLP 1.8.1, Revision 0, Grand Junction Office, Grand Junction, Colorado.

**Appendix A**  
**Boreholes Monitored During FY 2004**

Table A-1. Routine Boreholes Monitored During FY 2004

Borehole Number	Tank	Top	Bottom	Footage	Rerun Footage	Log Freq. (days)	Next Log Date	Last Event	Total FY 2004 Events	Total Events (to date)	Comment
30-08-02	C-108	30	99	69		36	03/17/04	02/17/04	1	8	Def. change Co-60 49-75 ft, down, C-106 Retrieval
30-09-06	C-109	30	98	68		36	03/20/04	02/20/04	1	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-09-07	C-109	30	121	91		36	03/17/04	02/17/04	1	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-04-04	C-104	30	98	68	10	1800	01/07/09	02/03/04	1	1	No apparent change
30-04-05	C-104	30	98	68		1800	01/07/09	02/03/04	1	1	No apparent change
30-05-06	C-105	0	57	57		1800	01/01/09	01/28/04	1	1	No apparent change
30-05-09	C-105	30	90	60		1800	12/30/08	01/26/04	1	1	No apparent change
30-04-01	C-104	0	48	48		1800	11/20/08	12/17/03	1	1	No apparent change
22-05-01	BY-105	40	98	58	10	360	11/06/04	11/12/03	1	3	No apparent change
22-05-09	BY-105	40	98	58		360	11/06/04	11/12/03	1	3	No apparent change
22-03-07	BY-103	40	98	58		360	11/04/04	11/10/03	1	3	No apparent change
22-03-08	BY-103	40	99	59		360	11/04/04	11/10/03	1	3	No apparent change
22-03-09	BY-103	30	97	67		360	11/04/04	11/10/03	1	3	No apparent change
22-00-03	BY-103	40	145	105		360	10/31/04	11/06/03	1	3	No apparent change
22-03-04	BY-103	40	100	60		180	05/04/04	11/06/03	1	4	Possible change 77-82 ft not confirmed
22-03-06	BY-103	40	99	59		360	10/31/04	11/06/03	1	3	No apparent change
22-00-02	BY-103	40	98	58		180	05/03/04	11/05/03	1	4	No apparent change
22-06-01	BY-106	40	80	40		360	10/29/04	11/04/03	1	3	No apparent change
30-08-03	C-108	30	50	20	10	180	04/25/04	10/28/03	1	3	No apparent change
40-05-10	S-105	40	80	40	10	1800	09/11/08	10/08/03	1	1	No apparent change
21-10-05	BX-110	47	98	56		360	09/30/04	10/06/03	1	3	Requires HRLS
40-05-08	S-105	40	80	40		1800	09/09/08	10/06/03	1	1	No apparent change
21-10-03	BX-110	35	99	64		360	09/26/04	10/02/03	1	2	No apparent change
21-03-03	BX-103	35	90	55	10	180	03/29/04	10/01/03	1	5	No apparent change
21-04-08	BX-107	35	99	64		360	09/25/04	10/01/03	1	3	No apparent change
21-07-03	BX-107	35	99	64		360	09/25/04	10/01/03	1	3	No apparent change
			<b>Total Routine Monitoring Events During FY 2004 =</b>						<b>26</b>		

Note: Boreholes 30-08-02, 30-09-06, and 30-09-07 were reclassified as retrieval boreholes after the first monitoring event during FY 2004.

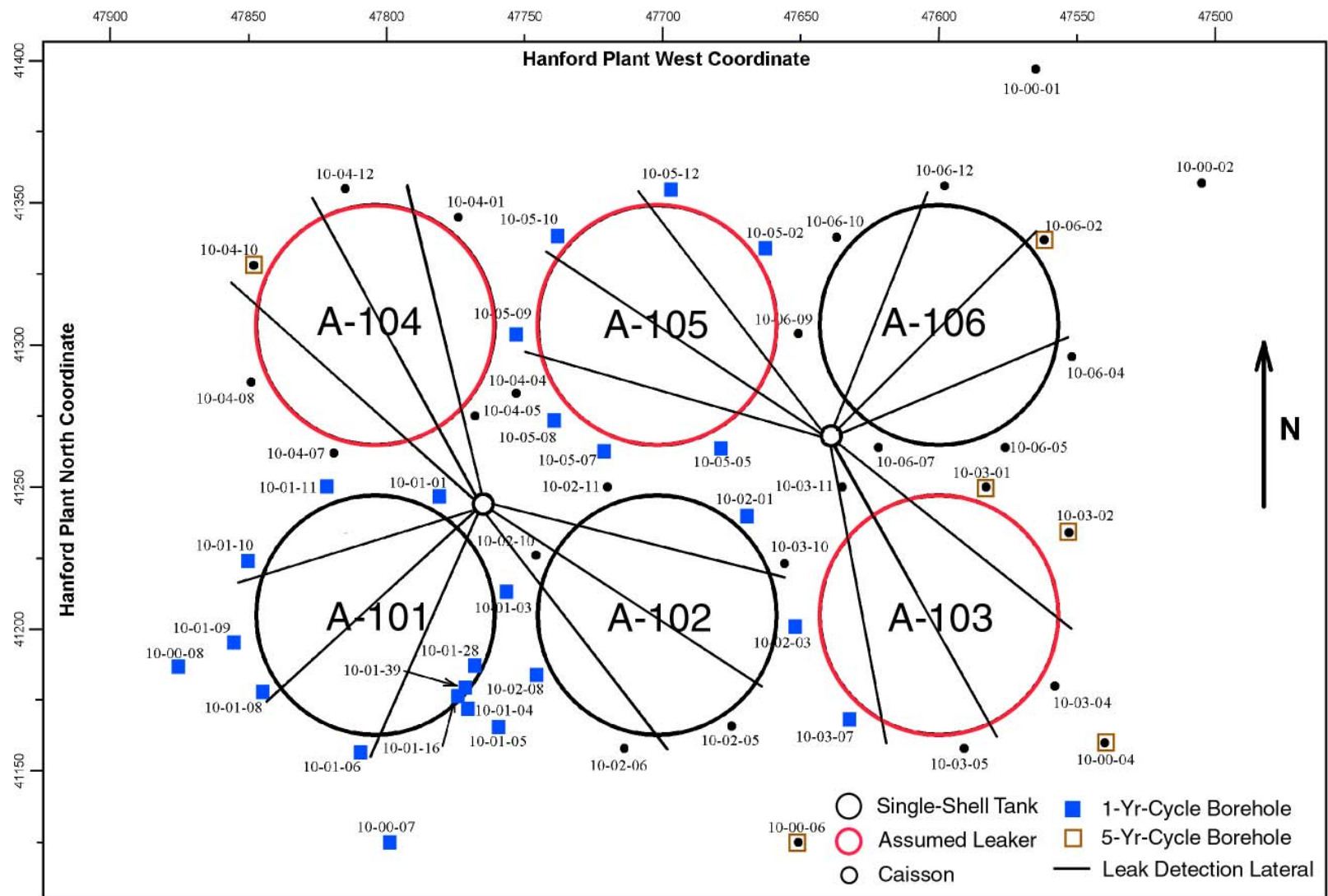
Table A-2. Retrieval Boreholes Monitored During FY 2004

Borehole Number	Tank	Top	Bottom	Footage	Rerun Footage	Next Log Date	RAS Event A	RAS Event B	RAS Event C	RAS Event D	RAS Event E	RAS Event F	Ras Event G	Ras Event H	Total FY 2004 Events	Total Events (to date)	Comment
30-00-01	C-106	0	65	65		04/06/04	04/24/02	01/16/03	04/28/03	07/22/03	09/15/03	11/03/03	12/02/03	03/01/04	3	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-05-02	C-105	5	127	122	30	03/26/04	04/22/02	01/29/03	04/29/03	07/23/03	09/17/03	10/23/03	12/15/03	02/19/04	3	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-02	C-106	0	122	122		03/30/04	01/27/03	04/28/03	07/21/03	09/16/03	10/21/03	01/26/04	02/23/04		3	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-03	C-106	0	98	98		03/30/04	01/23/03	04/28/03	07/21/03	09/16/03	10/22/03	12/02/03	02/23/04		3	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-04	C-106	0	129	129		04/01/04	09/11/02	01/27/03	04/29/03	07/23/03	09/17/03	10/31/03	12/22/03	02/25/04	3	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-09	C-106	5	98	93	30	03/26/04	04/22/02	01/22/03	04/22/03	07/22/03	09/10/03	10/23/03	12/12/03	02/19/04	3	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-10	C-106	0	128	128		04/02/04	04/23/02	01/23/03	04/22/03	07/22/03	09/08/03	11/03/03	12/22/03	02/26/04	3	8	Possible change 124-126 ft Co-60, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-12	C-106	0	98	98		04/06/04	04/24/02	01/24/03	04/29/03	07/22/03	09/11/03	10/22/03	12/08/03	03/01/04	3	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-08-02	C-108	30	99	69		03/17/04	09/11/02	09/12/02	01/21/03	05/05/03	07/30/03	11/04/03	12/17/03	02/17/04	2	8	Def. change Co-60 49-75 ft, down, C-106 Retrieval
30-09-06	C-109	30	98	68		03/20/04	04/23/02	01/29/03	05/05/03	07/30/03	10/31/03	12/12/03	02/20/04		2	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-09-07	C-109	30	121	91		03/17/04	09/11/02	01/16/03	05/02/03	07/30/03	10/29/03	12/15/03	02/17/04		2	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
40-09-06	S-109	0	98	98		03/12/04	06/05/02	03/11/03	08/27/03	10/15/03	11/24/03	02/05/04			3	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-11-08	S-111	0	97	97	20	03/11/04	06/03/02	10/17/03	11/25/03	02/04/04					3	4	No apparent change, S-112 Retrieval
40-11-09	S-111	0	98	98	10	03/12/04	06/05/02	06/18/03	10/16/03	12/01/03	02/05/04				3	5	No apparent change, S-112 Retrieval
40-12-02	S-112	0	99	99		03/12/04	06/05/02	03/12/03	08/27/03	10/16/03	11/24/03	02/05/04			3	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-04	S-112	0	126	126		03/11/04	06/04/02	03/10/03	08/22/03	10/09/03	11/25/03	02/04/04			3	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-06	S-112	0	144	144	30	03/16/04	06/04/02	03/10/03	08/21/03	10/14/03	11/19/03	02/09/04			3	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-07	S-112	0	98	98		03/13/04	06/04/02	03/11/03	08/26/03	10/08/03	11/19/03	02/06/04			3	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-09	S-112	0	98	98		03/13/04	06/05/02	03/11/03	08/27/03	10/14/03	11/17/03	02/06/04			3	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-03-03	S-103	0	122	122	10	05/21/04	09/16/02	04/15/04							1	2	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-08	S-102	0	99	99	10	05/20/04	09/17/02	07/07/03	04/14/04						1	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-07	S-102	0	95	95		05/19/04	09/17/02	07/07/03	04/13/04						1	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-10	S-102	0	99	99		05/19/04	09/17/02	07/01/03	04/13/04						1	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-11	S-102	0	100	100		05/18/04	09/19/02	07/02/03	04/12/04						1	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
Total Retrieval Monitoring Events FY 2004 =															59		

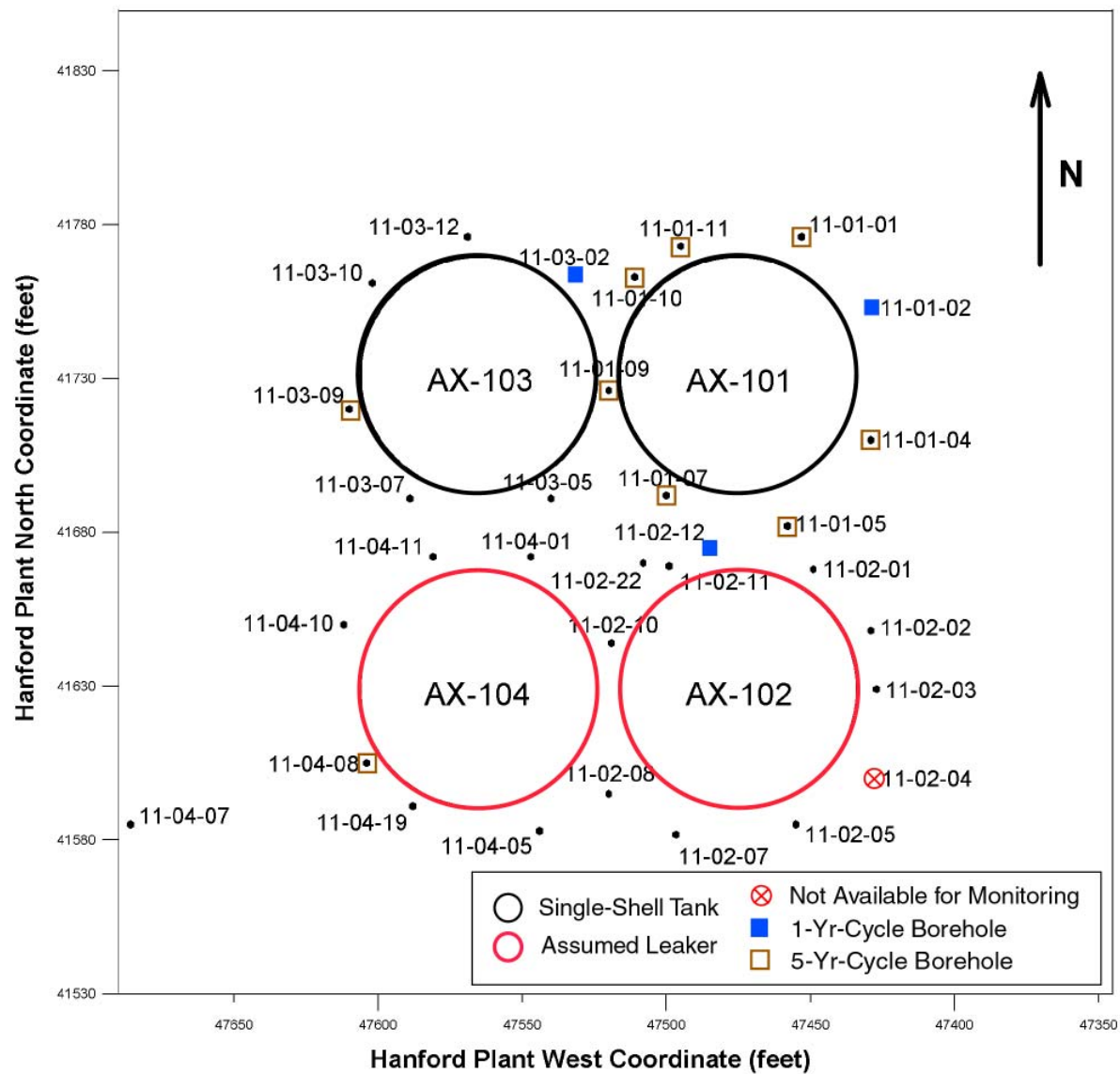
Note: Boreholes 30-08-02, 30-09-06, and 30-09-07 were counted as routine monitoring boreholes during the first logging event of FY 2004.

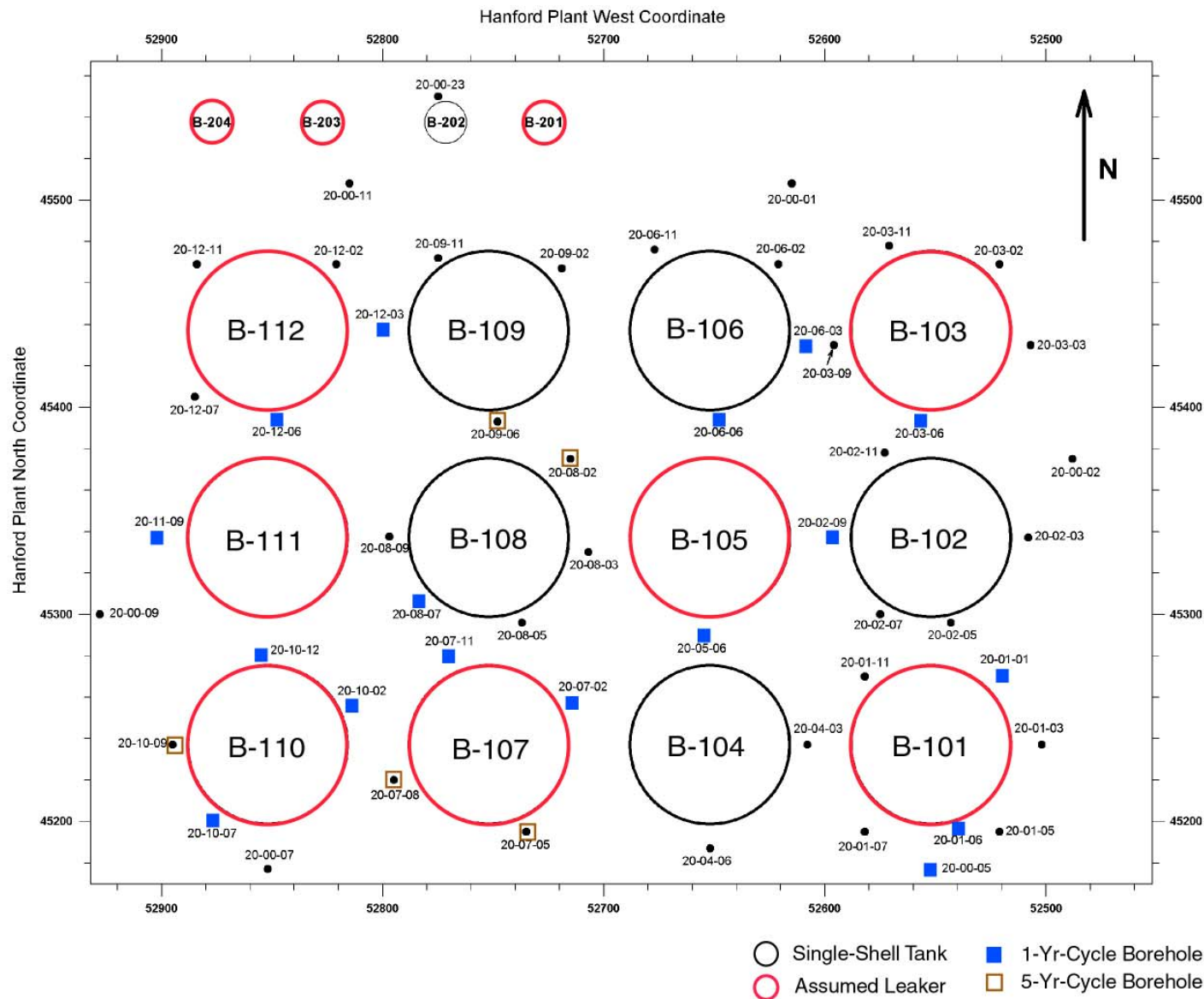


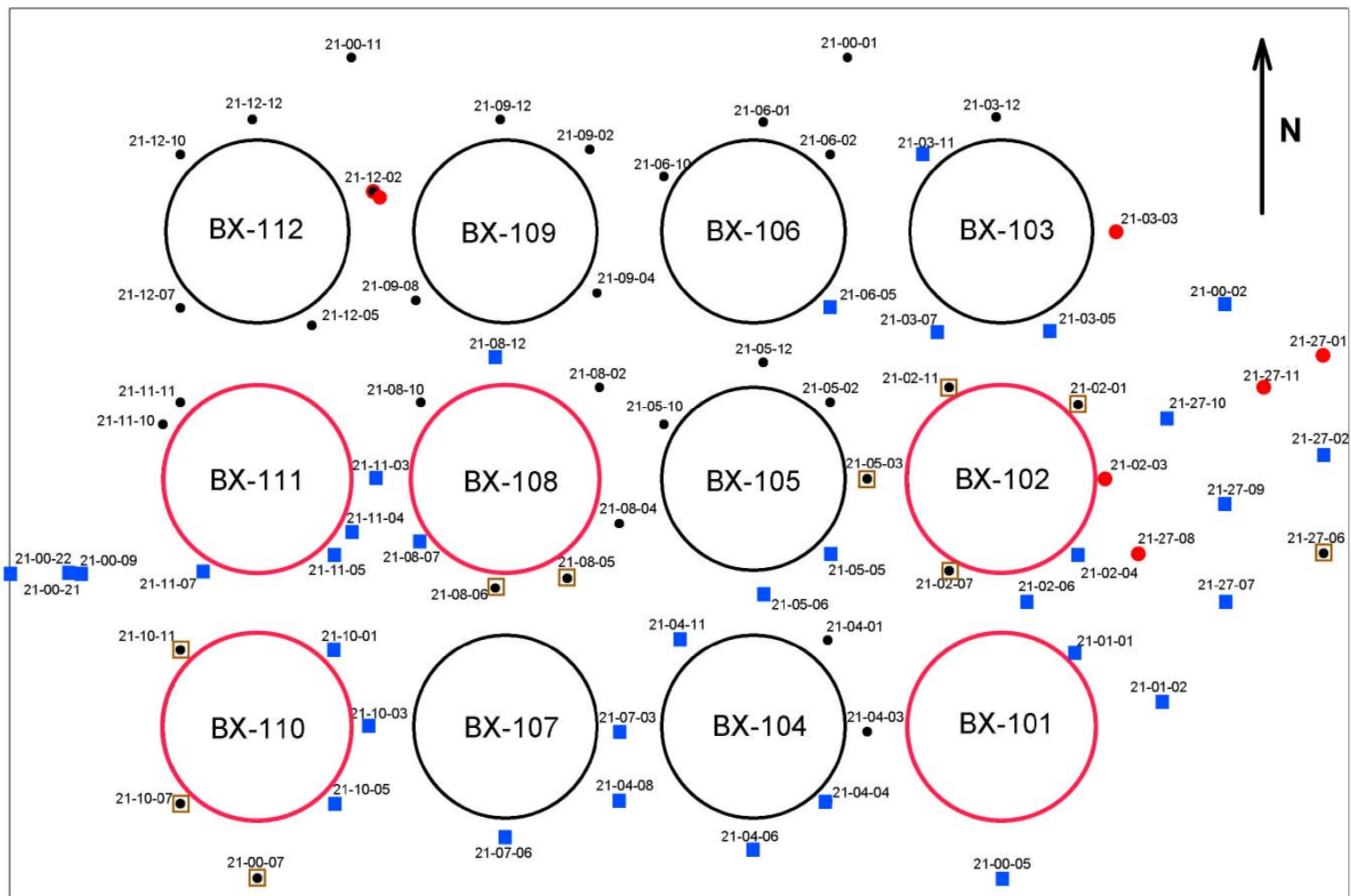
**Appendix B**  
**Tank Farm Maps with Monitoring**  
**Borehole Locations and Status**



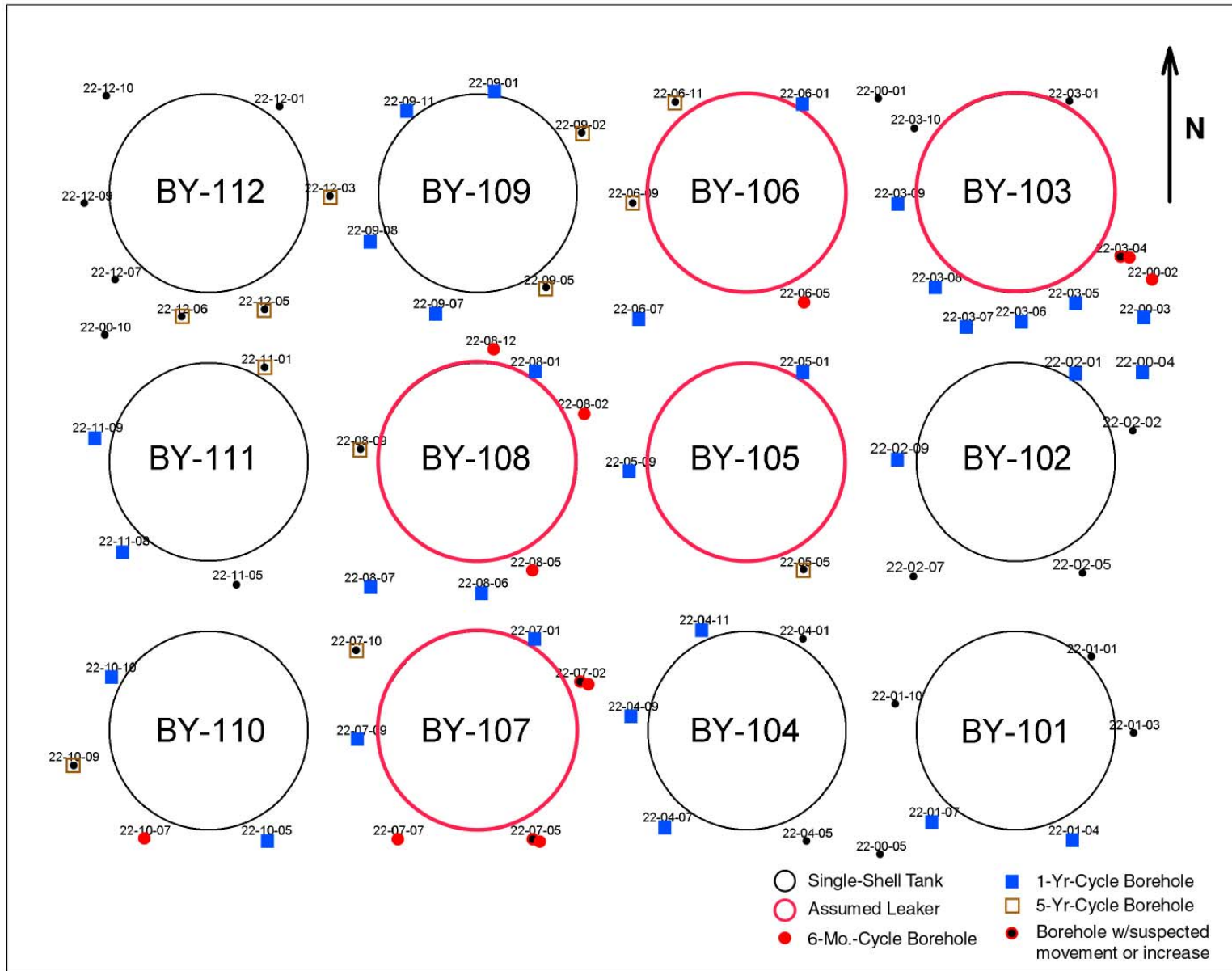


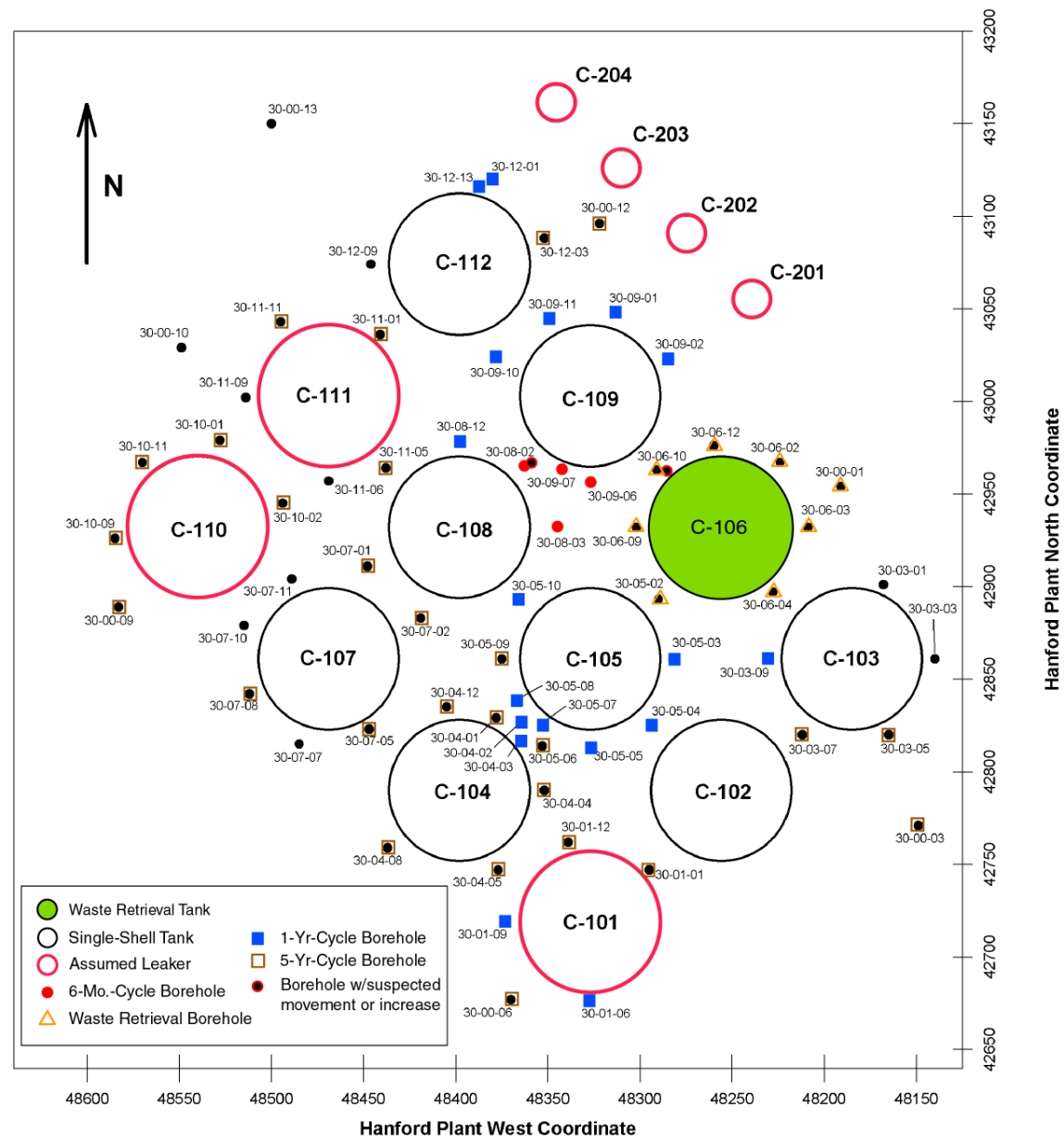


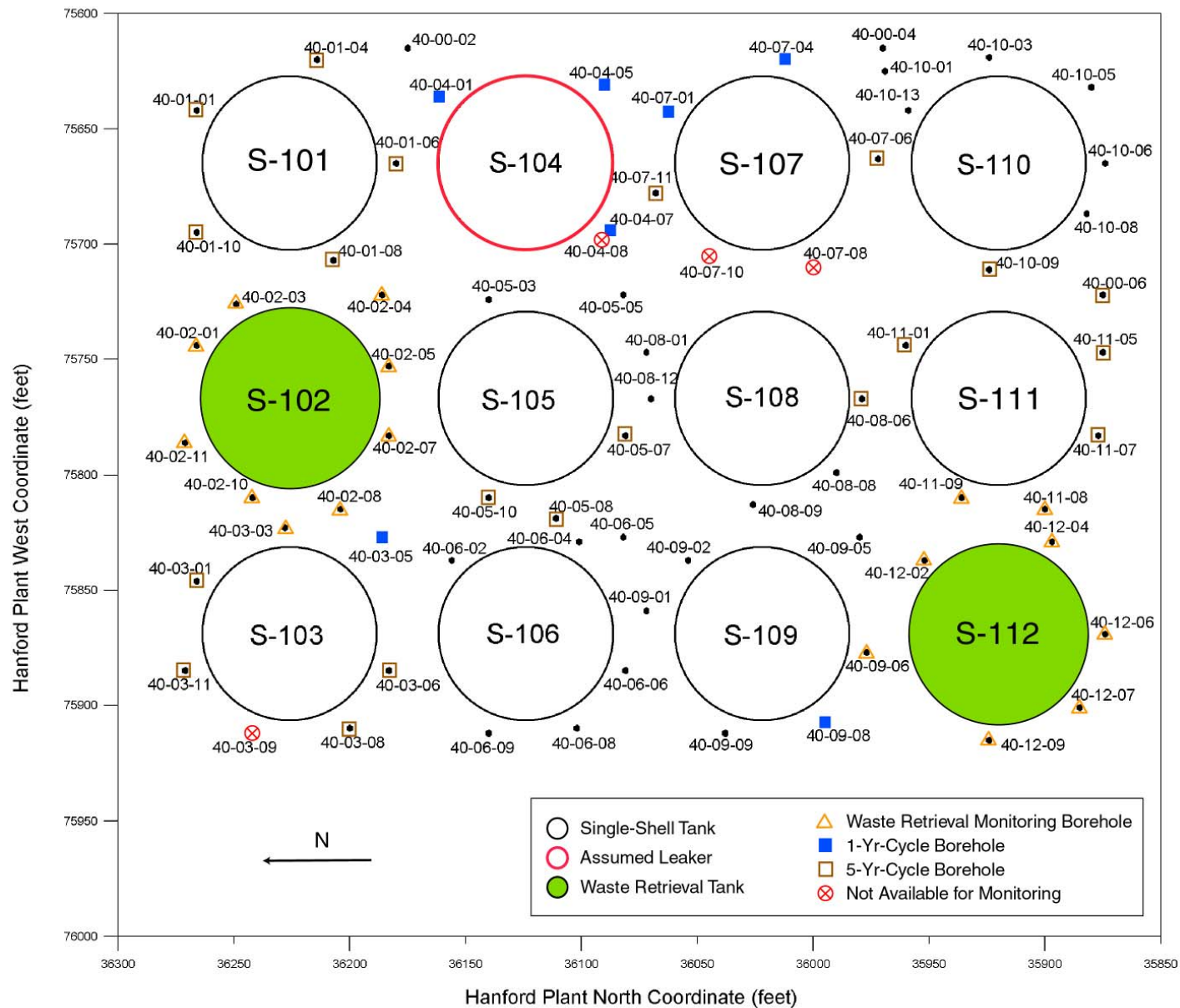




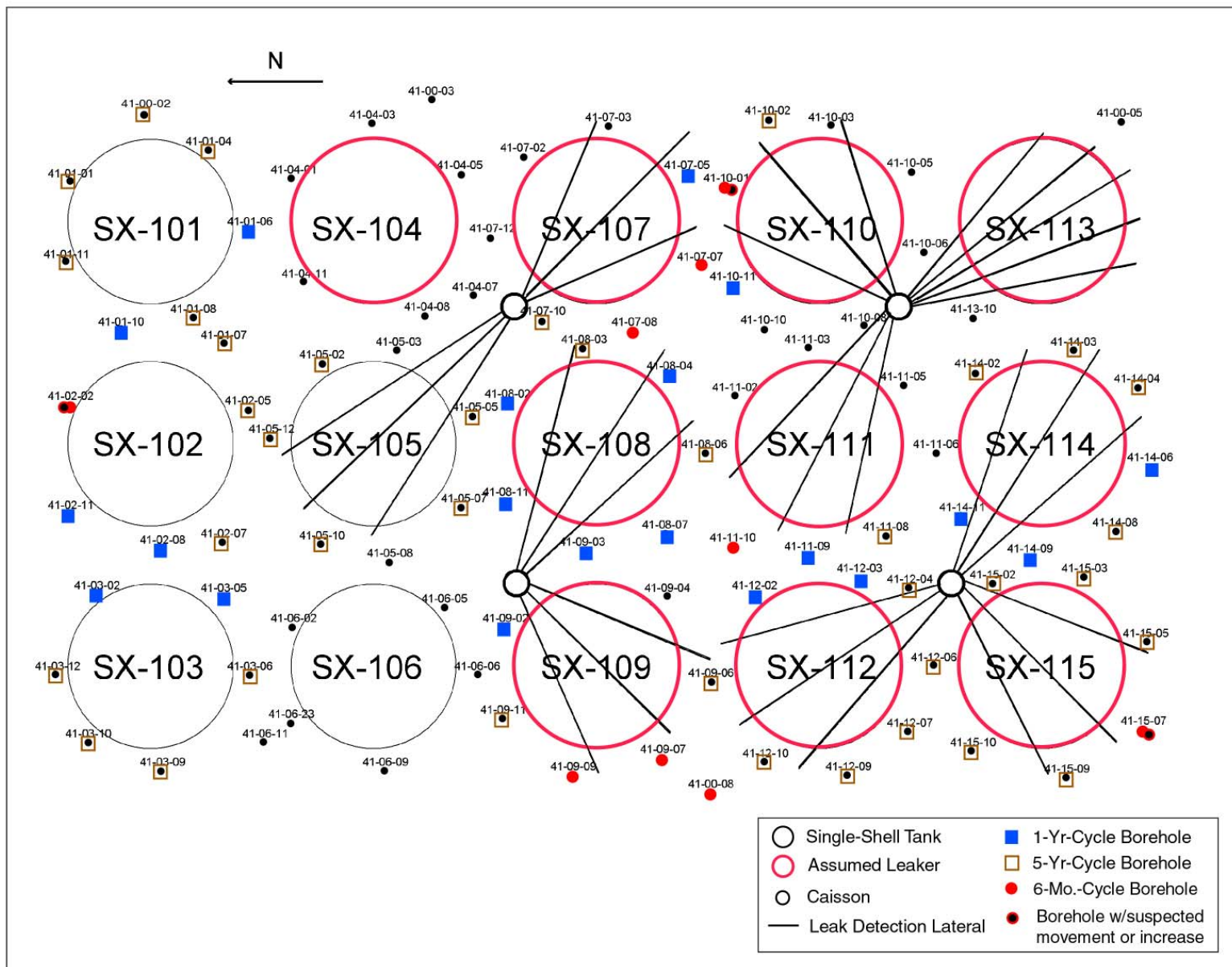
- |                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| ○ Single-Shell Tank    | ■ 1-Yr-Cycle Borehole                       |
| ◌ Assumed Leaker       | ◻ 5-Yr-Cycle Borehole                       |
| ● 6-Mo.-Cycle Borehole | ● Borehole w/suspected movement or increase |

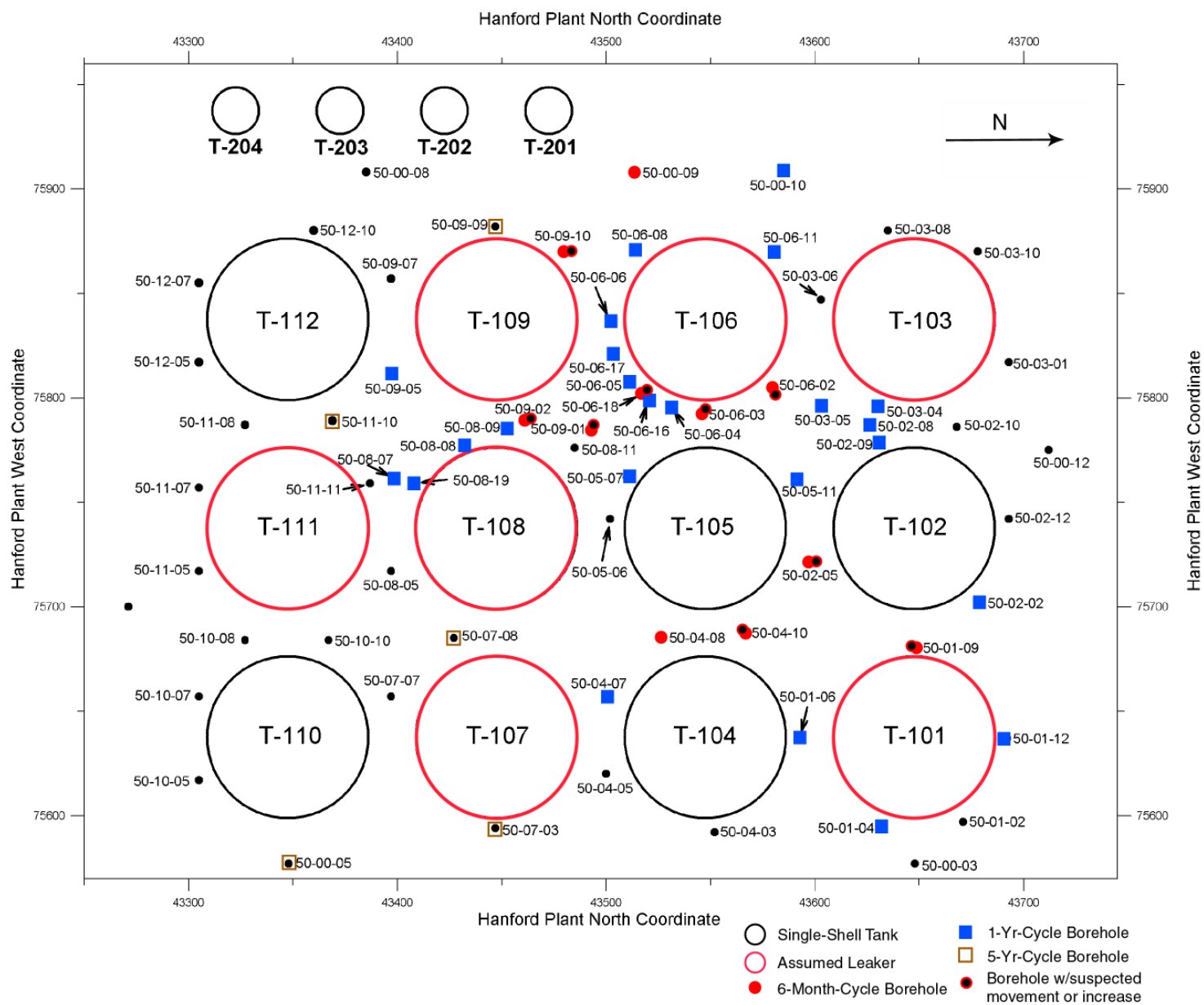




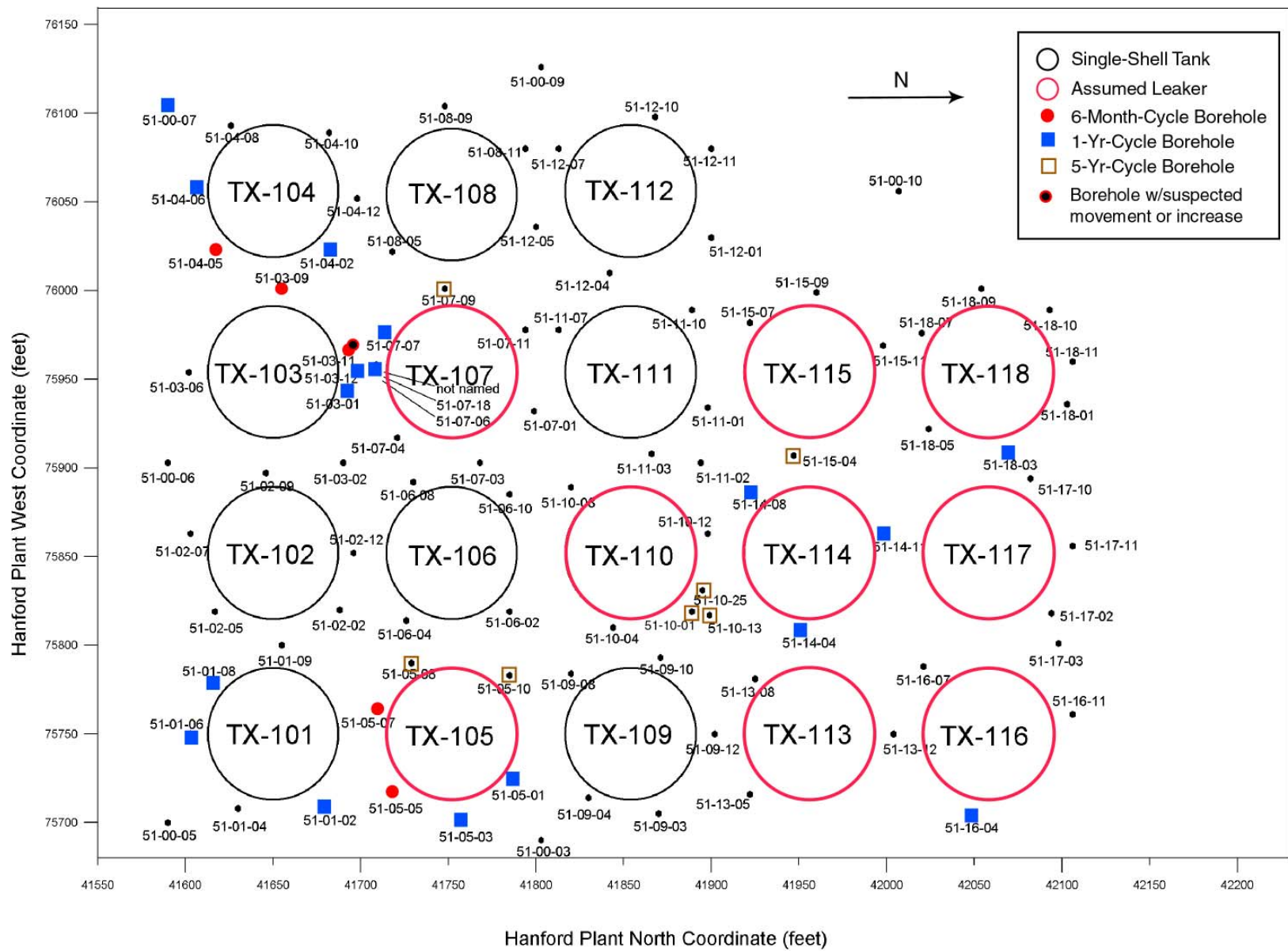


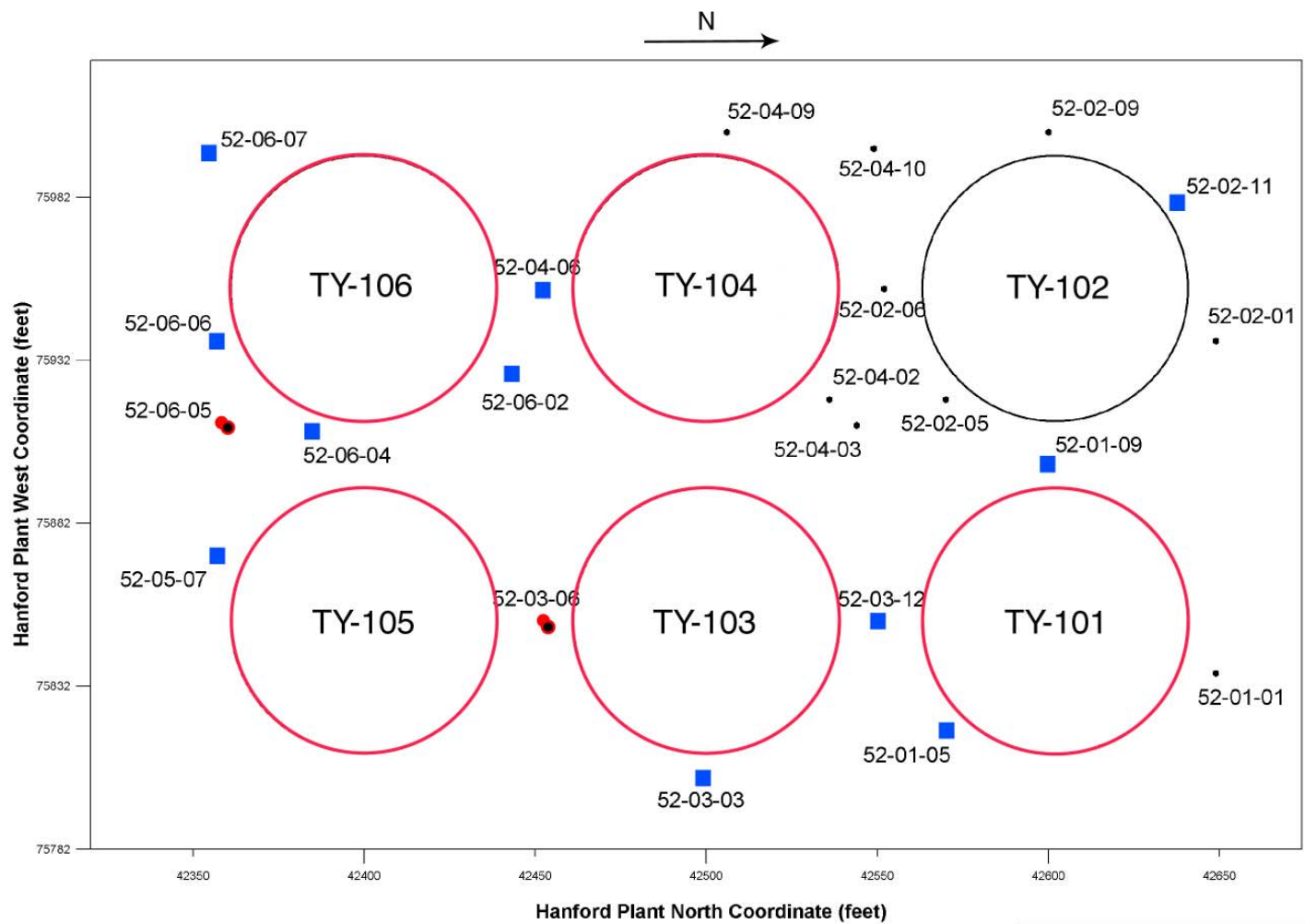


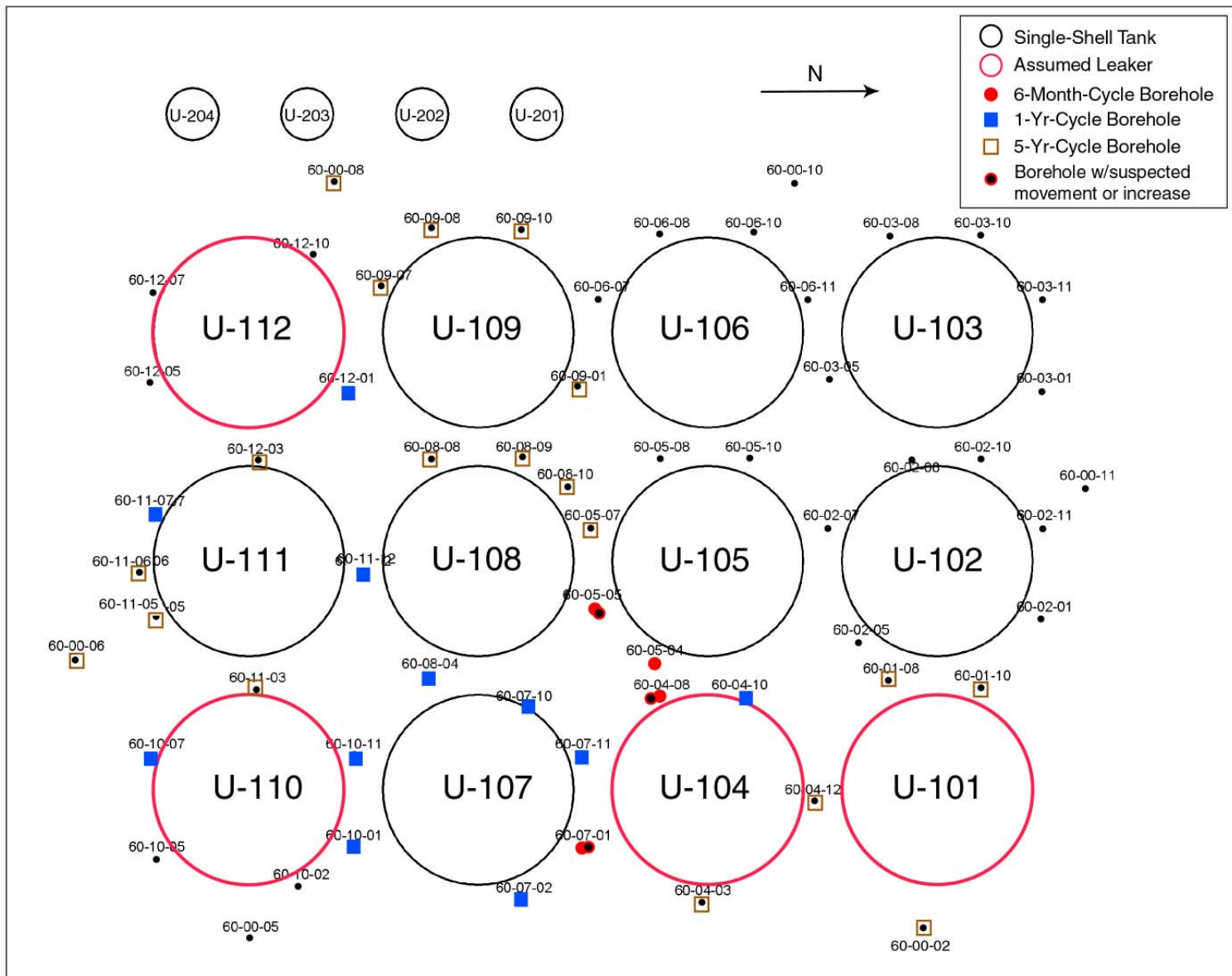












**Appendix C**  
**Comparison of RAS and SGLS**  
**Baseline Measurements of Boreholes**  
**Identified During FY 2004 that Suggest**  
**Contaminant Movement**

## Borehole Information

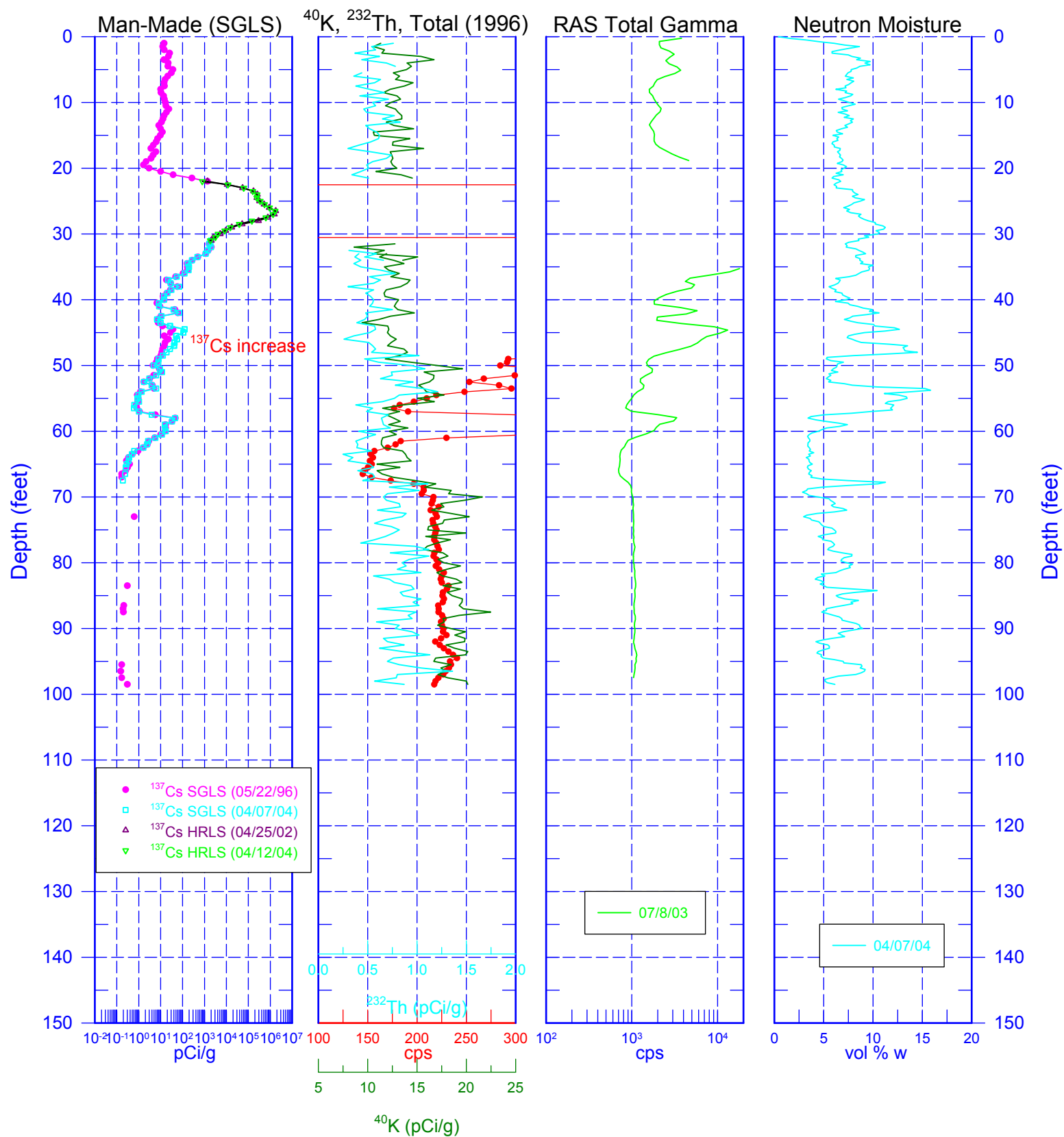
Coordinates (HAN Plant):	North: 36249	West: 75726	Elevation (ft): 663.00
Coordinates (WA Plane):	North: Unk	East: Unk	Elevation (m): Unk
Drill Date: 2/27/1974	Type: Cable Tool	Depth (ft): 98.5	Depth Datum: TOC
Depth/Water (ft): Dry	D/W Date: 6/18/03	D/W Reference: Stoller	
Comments: None.			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]

# Tank S-102

## 40-02-03



**Borehole Number (Alias): 30-06-10 (299-E27-71) (A6696)**

**Borehole Information**

**Site: C Farm, Tank C-106**

Coordinates (HAN Plant):	North: 42963	West: 48291	Elevation (ft): 645.31
Coordinates (WA Plane):	North: 136578.287	East: 575172.083	Elevation (m): 197.808
Drill Date: 11/30/1972	Type: Cable Tool	Depth (ft): 129	Depth Datum: TOC
Depth/Water (ft): Dry		D/W Date: 2/17/04	D/W Reference: Stoller
Comments: None.			

**Casing Information**

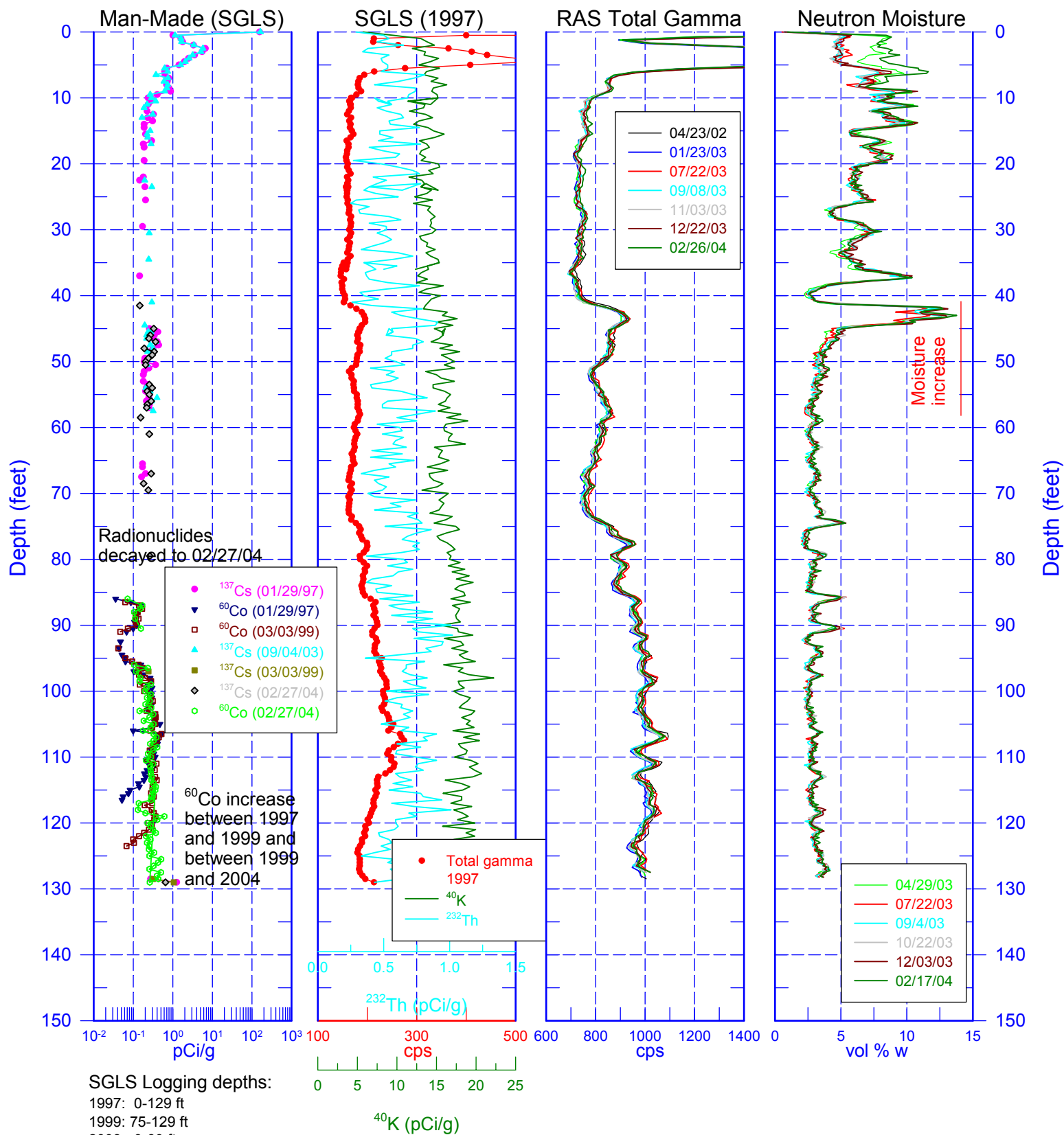
<b>Type</b>	<b>Top(ft)</b>	<b>Bottom (ft)</b>	<b>ID (in)</b>	<b>Thick. (in)</b>	<b>Stickup (ft)</b>	<b>Reference</b>
Steel	0	130	6	0.28	0	Stoller

**Log Run Information**

<b>Log Date</b>	<b>System</b>	<b>Detector</b>	<b>Event</b>	<b>Log int. (ft)</b>	<b>Contractor</b>	<b>Comments</b>
1993	RLS	Unk	NA	0-123	WHC	C-106 Investigation
01/29/97	SGLS	G1A	NA	0-129	MACTEC-ERS	Baseline
03/03/99	SGLS	G2B	NA	75-129	MACTEC-ERS	Continued Movement
04/23/02	RAS	Large	A	30-129	MACTEC-ERS	Poss. Increase 124-126
01/23/03	RAS	Large-New	B	0-129	Stoller	No change from above
04/22/03	RAS	Large-New	C	0-128	Stoller	Poss. Cs increase 4-5 ft
07/22/03	RAS	Large-New	D	0-128	Stoller	No change from above
04/29/03	NMLS	Moisture	1	0-128.25	Stoller	Moisture Baseline
07/22/03	NMLS	Moisture	2	0-128.25	Stoller	No Change
09/04/03	NMLS	Moisture	3	0-128.25	Stoller	No Change
09/04/03	SGLS	G2A	NA	0-60	Stoller	No Change
09/08/03	RAS	Large-New	E	0-128	Stoller	No Change
10/21/03	NMLS	Moisture	4	0-128.25	Stoller	No Change
11/03/03	RAS	Large-New	F	0-128	Stoller	No Change
12/03/03	NMLS	Moisture	5	0-128.25	Stoller	No Change
12/22/03	RAS	Large-New	G	0-128	Stoller	No Change
02/17/04	NMLS	Moisture	6	0-128.25	Stoller	No Change
02/26/04	RAS	Large-New	H	0-128	Stoller	No Change
02/27/04	SGLS	G2A	NA	40-129	Stoller	Cont. move. 124-129

# Tank C-106

## 30-06-10

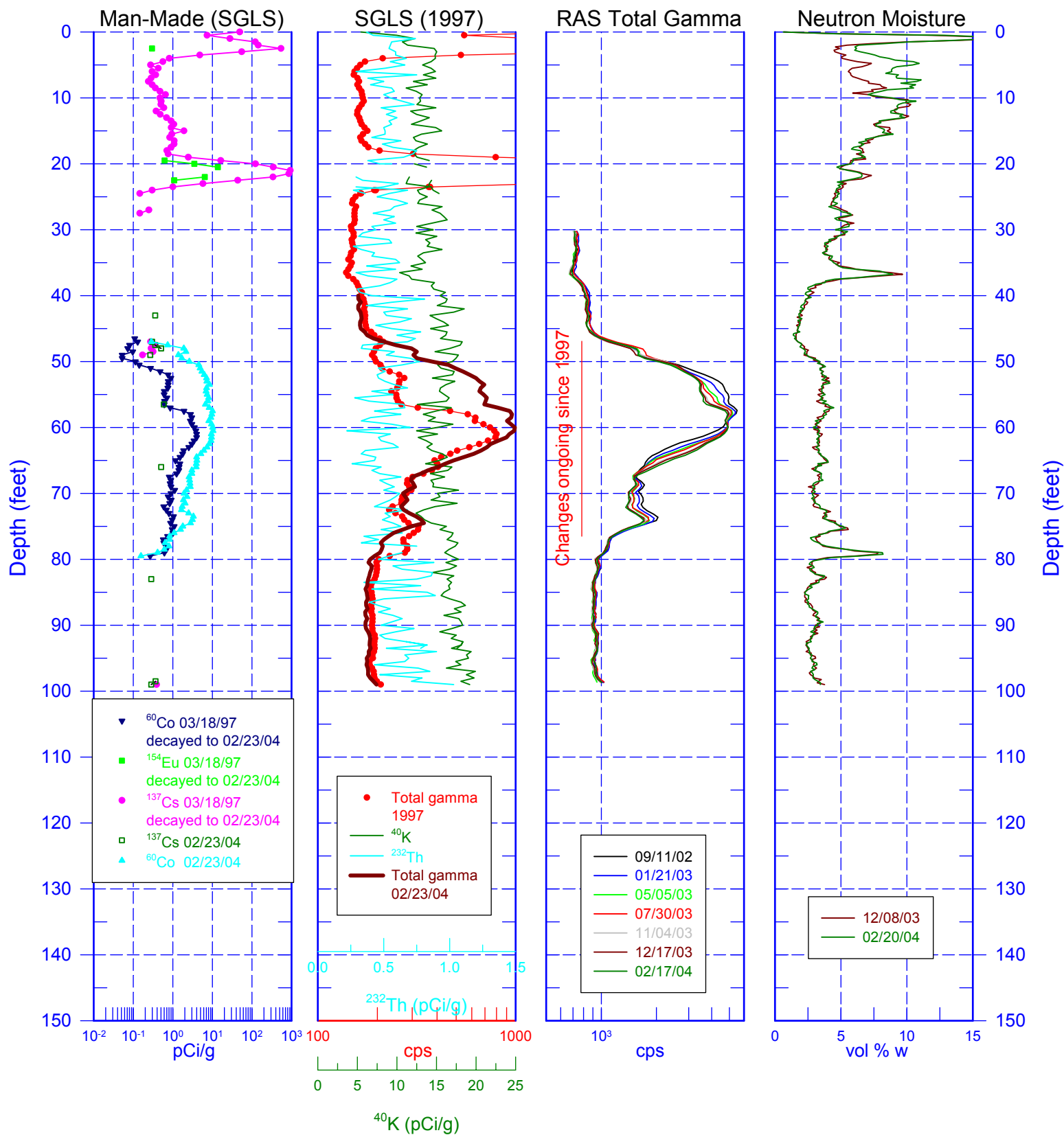






# Tank C-108

## 30-08-02



**Appendix D**  
**241-C-106 Tank Waste Retrieval Project**  
**Interim Report of Drywell Monitoring Data**

## **241-C-106 Tank Waste Retrieval Project Interim Report of Drywell Monitoring Data**

### **Introduction**

241-C-106 is an underground radioactive waste storage tank located in the 241-C Tank Farm in the 200 East Area of the Hanford Site. This tank is a 75-foot (ft)-diameter underground domed concrete structure, with a carbon steel liner on the sides and bottom. The base of the tank is approximately 38 ft below ground surface, and approximately 9 ft of backfill covers the dome. Nominal capacity of the tank is 533,000 gallons. Waste retrieval operations for this tank were successfully concluded in December 2003 with the removal of all but a nominal amount of tank waste.

Waste retrieval operations required limited additions of water and oxalic acid to mobilize the waste for removal. In the Process Control Plan (May and Reynolds 2003), the baseline leak-detection method is gamma and neutron moisture logging in drywells surrounding C-106 on a six-week schedule supplemented by moisture monitoring with hand-held instruments twice per week. Routine gamma monitoring in drywells with the radionuclide assessment system (RAS) is performed by CH2M HILL Group, Inc., (CH2M HILL) personnel with technical oversight by the S.M. Stoller Corporation (Stoller). Logging with the neutron moisture logging system (NMLS) and high-resolution spectral gamma logging system (SGLS) is performed by Stoller personnel. The hand-held moisture measurements are under the purview of CH2M HILL and will only be discussed here in the context of the log data.

Observations of increasing moisture content in the vicinity of C-106 resulted in the initiation of a "Problem Evaluation Request" (PER) on December 3, 2003. The PER specifically stated *"Increased moisture content (~1%) in the vadose zone beneath Tank 241-C-106 may be indicative of a loss of tank integrity. Moisture monitoring is done because, few if any mobile gamma emitting radionuclides remain in the tank."*

The purpose of this letter report is to summarize available drywell data collected to date and address the concerns raised in the PER.

### **Available Geophysical Log Data**

Gross gamma logs were routinely collected in C Farm drywells until 1994. These data are available in electronic format from 1975 to 1994 and have been evaluated by Randall and Price (2001).

Other studies conducted on tank C-106 in the past include discussion of subsurface conditions and geophysical log data. These studies include Washington State Department of Ecology (1992), Brodeur (1993), and Barnes (2000). These reports pre-date the current retrieval effort and are not discussed further in this report because they provide no information regarding the impact of recent retrieval operations.

A baseline of subsurface contamination conditions in the vicinity of tank C-106 was established in 1997 and reported in the *Tank Summary Data Report for C-106* (DOE 1997). A discussion of subsurface contamination conditions and visualization of subsurface contaminant plumes was published in the *C Tank Farm Report* (DOE 1998) and updated in 2000 (DOE 2000).

In response to the PER, moisture data were acquired in borehole 30-05-02 on December 8, 2003, five days after the PER was issued and six days after the previous moisture measurement. Additional boreholes (30-08-02, 30-09-07, and 30-09-06) were selected for moisture measurements to help assess changes in subsurface moisture away from the tank.

SGLS data were not acquired until February 2004 due to inclement weather and system availability. RAS measurements were acquired during December 2003. No apparent increases in gamma activity were observed. SGLS measurements were collected in late February and early March in boreholes 30-06-02, -04, -09, -10, 30-05-02, and 30-08-02.

Table 1 below summarizes the number of logging events with each logging system for each borehole that can provide relevant information to the tank C-106 retrieval operations. Figure 1 shows the locations of these boreholes relative to tank C-106. Logging depth intervals where apparent changes in gamma activity and/or moisture have been observed are indicated.

Table 1. Summary of Logging Measurements Acquired for Evaluation of the C-106 Retrieval Operations

<b>Borehole</b>	<b>SGLS</b>	<b>RAS</b>	<b>NMLS</b>	<b>Gamma Change</b>	<b>Moisture Change</b>
30-06-02	2	7	6	None	56-72 ft
30-06-03	1	7	6	None	55-67 ft
30-06-04	2	8	6	85-91 ft	46-55 ft
30-05-02	2	8	7	None	41-62 ft
30-06-09	2	8	6	None	50-72 ft
30-06-10	3	7	6	116-130 ft	42-54 ft
30-06-12	1	7	6	None	50-60 ft
30-08-02	2	7	2	47-80 ft	None
30-09-07	1	7	2	None	None
30-09-06	1	7	2	78-87 ft	None

Figures 2a through 11a present a graphical summary of these data collected in support of the C-106 retrieval to March 2004; retrieval operations ceased December 31 (Hanlon 2003). These data include the man-made radionuclides ( $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ),  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$  concentrations, and total gamma collected with the SGLS and RAS, and NMLS measurements.

Figures 2b through 11b show the NMLS data with depth intervals expanded so that subtle changes in moisture can be viewed. A limited number of handheld moisture measurements are also included that span the time period from July to October 2003.

Figure 12 shows a cross section (A-A') from borehole 30-08-02 west of tank C-106 to borehole 30-00-01 east of the tank. The cross section indicates a slight east-northeast stratigraphic dip in the vicinity of tank C-106.

## Preliminary Observations and Findings

When all available data are compiled, pre-retrieval vadose zone conditions in the immediate vicinity of tank C-106 appear to not have significantly changed for either moisture or gamma activity up to March 2004, except for borehole 30-06-10, where gamma activity shows downward and lateral movement below 86-ft depth. This contaminant movement was recognized in the tank summary data report (DOE 1997). It was confirmed by SGLS logging and reported to DOE in March 1999 (Bertsch 1999).

Slight moisture increases are shown in all boreholes, with the largest increases (approximately 1 percent) indicated in boreholes 30-05-02 and 30-06-09 located southwest of tank C-106. These moisture increases appear to have occurred between July and September 2003, although this is not conclusive. The changes appear to have stabilized since December 2003, although additional measurements should be acquired to confirm this observation.

Generally, the top 10 ft of the boreholes show decreasing moisture content in the sediments between April and December 2003 with increases between December 2003 and March 2004. The decrease is likely due to evapotranspiration during the warmer months, and the increase is likely the result of infiltration from rain and snowmelt. No changes are apparent between the upper 10.0 ft and the depths below the tanks where moisture changes have been observed. Figure 4c compares the current moisture profile to moisture measurements acquired in 1976 in borehole 30-06-04. The moisture profiles are very similar, suggesting relatively static conditions in the vadose zone over almost 30 years.

The seven or eight RAS measurements collected in boreholes around tank C-106 do not indicate any increase in gamma activity within the intervals of moisture increases or high moisture zones in the vicinity of tank C-106. The numerous thin zones of relatively high moisture appear to be “perched” above fine-grained sediment layers, some of which can be correlated across the area of the cross section. For example, the excavation surface at an elevation of approximately 612 ft (log depth 38 ft) appears to be associated with relatively thin intervals of higher moisture content (Figure 12). Another significant layer is observed at an elevation of 570 ft (log depth 80 ft). This layer appears to influence lateral movement of contamination, but it may not be continuous across the tank farm.

SGLS measurements were collected in boreholes 30-06-02, -04, -09, -10, 30-05-02, and 30-08-02. These data were compared to SGLS data collected in 1997. As with the RAS measurements, no significant changes are observed in depth intervals where slightly elevated moisture was detected. Changes were observed in boreholes 30-08-02 and 30-06-10. In borehole 30-08-02 (Figures 9 and 12),  $^{60}\text{Co}$  contamination continued to increase between elevations of 602 and 576 ft (log depths 47 to 73 ft). In borehole 30-06-10,  $^{60}\text{Co}$  contamination is encountered at elevation 564 (86-ft log depth). After accounting for decay,  $^{60}\text{Co}$  concentrations appear to be relatively stable between 86-ft and 112-ft depth, but the lower extent of the  $^{60}\text{Co}$  plume has moved downward from 116-ft depth in 1997 to the bottom of the borehole at 129 ft by 2004. Figure 12 shows the relationships between the boreholes. The  $^{60}\text{Co}$  contamination appears to originate from the vicinity of tank C-108 and follows stratigraphic dip to the east-northeast, and probably extends past borehole 30-06-12 at depths greater than 130 ft. This contamination was recognized well before retrieval operations began, and does not appear to have been impacted by retrieval activities in tank C-106. However, the existence of this plume

and its continued movement downward and to the east do call into question the integrity of tank C-108.

## **Conclusions**

The premise stated in the PER for moisture logging in support of the tank C-106 retrieval is that “few if any mobile gamma emitting radionuclides remain in the tank.” However, when moisture increases were observed, requests for gamma logging were made to confirm or deny the existence of a tank leak. If the assumption is made that there are in fact no mobile gamma-emitting radionuclides present in the waste material, then the observed zones of moisture increase could be an indication of a tank leak associated with retrieval operations. However, Stoller’s experience with tank farm logging suggests that even though radionuclides such as  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  and  $^{60}\text{Co}$  are not considered highly mobile, detectable gamma activity would be associated with any tank waste in the vadose zone. No long-term baseline has been established for neutron moisture data, and the observed increases in moisture content may simply be related to seasonal fluctuations. In Stoller’s opinion, the lack of observable increases in gamma activity associated with the moisture increases strongly suggests that the moisture increases are related to seasonal fluctuations, but available data are not sufficient to conclusively prove that no tank leak occurred.

Subsurface contamination may not necessarily be associated with high moisture content. For example, the  $^{60}\text{Co}$  contamination movement in boreholes 30-08-02 and 30-06-10 (Figure 12) does not appear to be associated with moisture anomalies. It appears that if moisture is driving contaminant movement, the magnitude of the changes may be very small (e.g., approximately 1% volumetric fraction) such as observed around tank C-106. The  $^{60}\text{Co}$  contamination in borehole 30-08-02 occurs in the same general depth range as moisture increases around tank C-106. Therefore, perhaps slight moisture increases resulting from natural seasonal fluctuations are sufficient to provide a mechanism to drive contamination through the vadose zone.

Experience with leak-detection monitoring around tank C-106 strongly suggests that moisture measurements alone are not sufficient. Gamma activity measurements in the existing boreholes remain an important component of leak-detection monitoring, because a significant increase in gamma activity provides unequivocal evidence of a leak.

Currently, gamma measurements with the RAS that can be compared with the SGLS baseline have been acquired in all but a few boreholes in C Farm. Results of these measurements indicate that only three boreholes (30-08-02, -03, and 30-06-10) have shown contaminant movement since 1997. These boreholes are all in the same general vicinity.

## **Recommendations**

Continued reliance on neutron moisture measurements as the primary means of leak detection is not recommended; no long-term baseline of neutron moisture measurements has been established, and it is impossible to determine if small increases are related to waste retrieval operations or simply to normal seasonal fluctuations. Logging systems capable of concurrent measurement of both gamma activity and moisture content are available and should be incorporated into leak detection, monitoring, and mitigation (LDMM) requirements for tank retrieval operations as soon as possible. Other geophysical methods, such as high-resolution

resistivity (HRR) also may play an important role in leak detection. However, methods such as HRR also respond primarily to changes in moisture content, which are not necessarily related to tank leaks. Therefore, it is likely that any anomalies detected by HRR will require investigation by gamma logging.

The elevated moisture measured around tank C-106 should be investigated further. If the premise that the tank contains no mobile gamma-emitting radionuclides is accurate, the SGLS and RAS measurements do not conclusively rule out a potential tank leak during retrieval operations. <sup>99</sup>Tc or other mobile radionuclides not detectable by gamma logging could be associated with the moisture increases.

Tank C-108 should be investigated for possible leakage as the source of the plume observed in borehole 30-08-02 and 30-06-10. This <sup>60</sup>Co plume should be investigated for co-contaminants such as <sup>99</sup>Tc, as well as, to determine contaminant transport characteristics that result in this dynamic situation.

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\_\_\_\_\_, 1998. *Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone, C Tank Farm Report*, GJO-98-39-TAR, GJO-HAN-18, prepared by MACTEC-ERS for the Grand Junction Office, Grand Junction, Colorado.



U.S. Department of Energy (DOE), 2000. *Hanford Tank Farms Vadose Zone, Addendum to the C Tank Farm Report*, GJO-98-39-TARA, GJO-HAN-18, prepared by MACTEC-ERS for the Grand Junction Office, Grand Junction, Colorado.

Washington State Department of Ecology, 1992. *241-C-106 Waste Tank Investigation*, prepared by Department of Ecology Nuclear and Mixed Waste Management RCRA Unit, Kennewick, Washington.

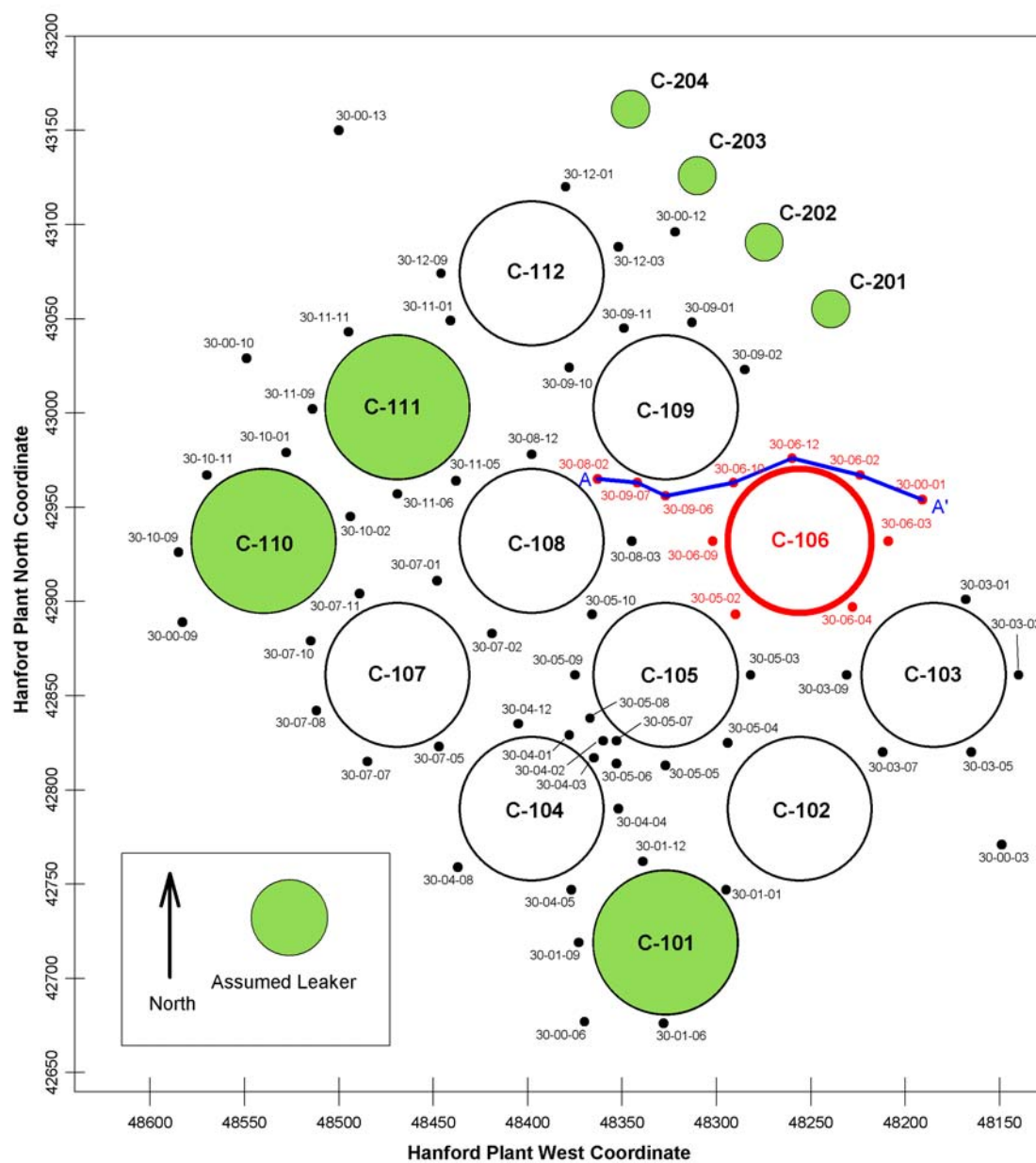


Figure 1

# Tank C-106

## 30-06-02

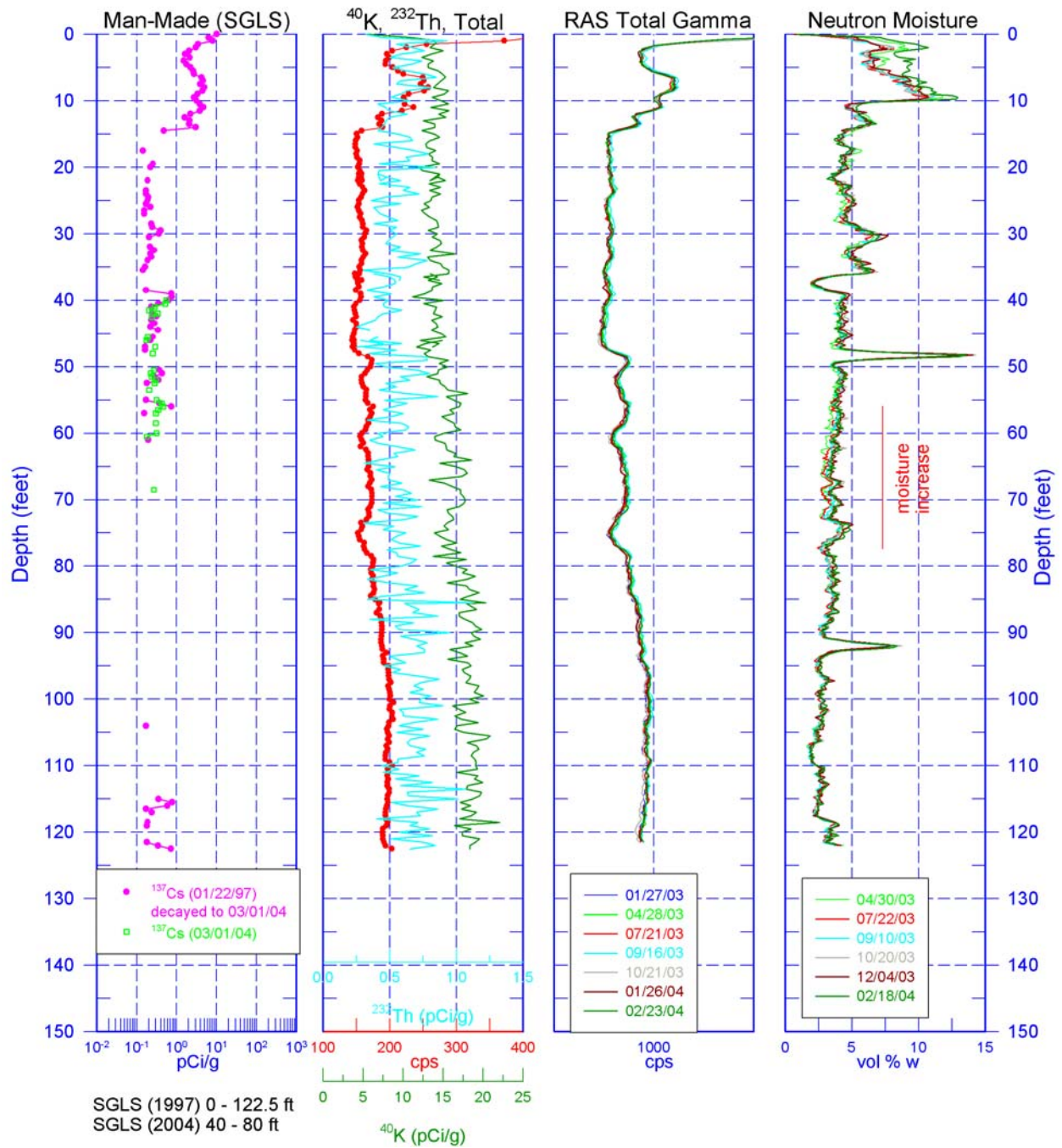


Figure 2a

# **Tank C-106** **30-06-02**

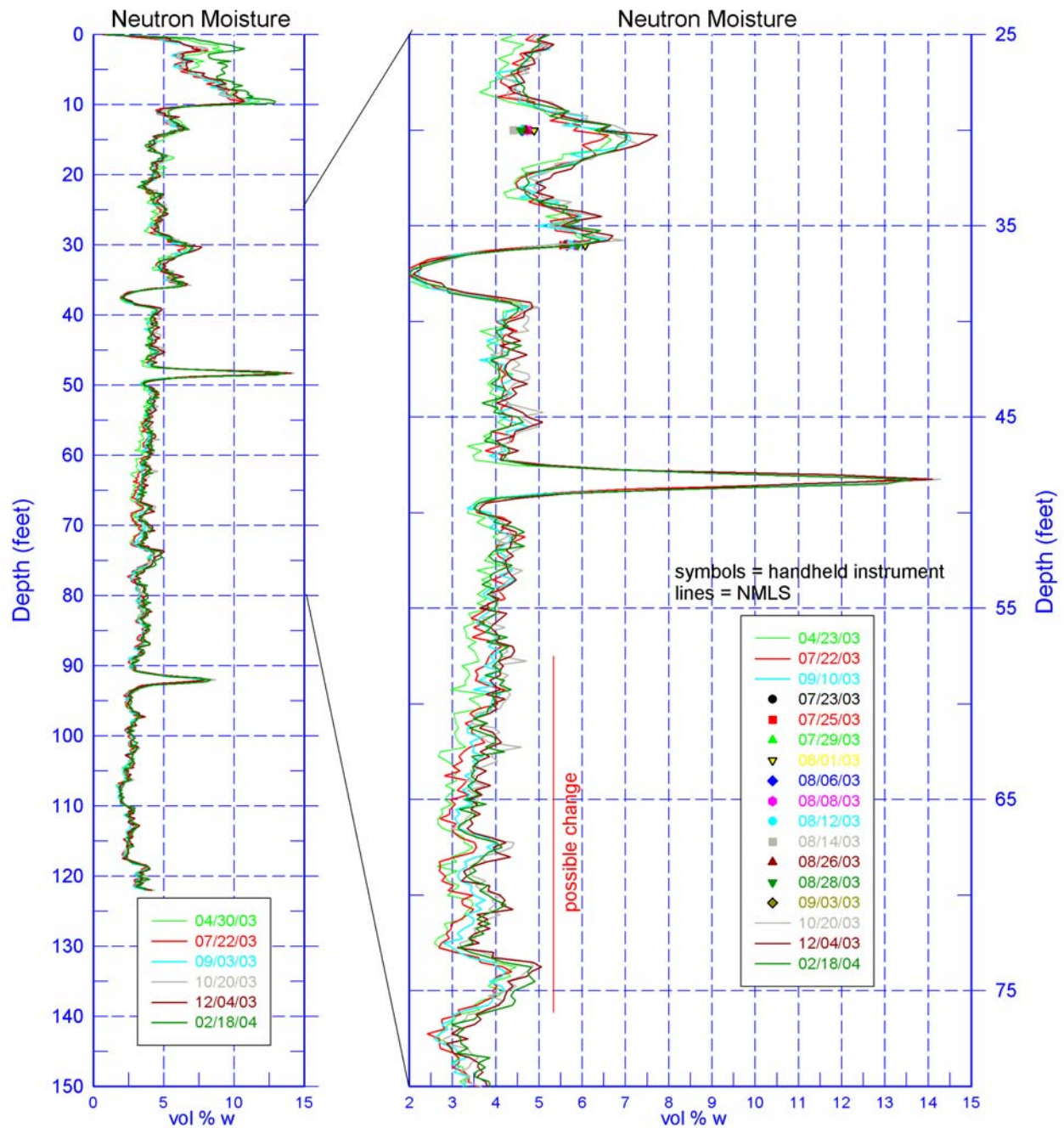


Figure 2b



# **Tank C-106** **30-06-03**

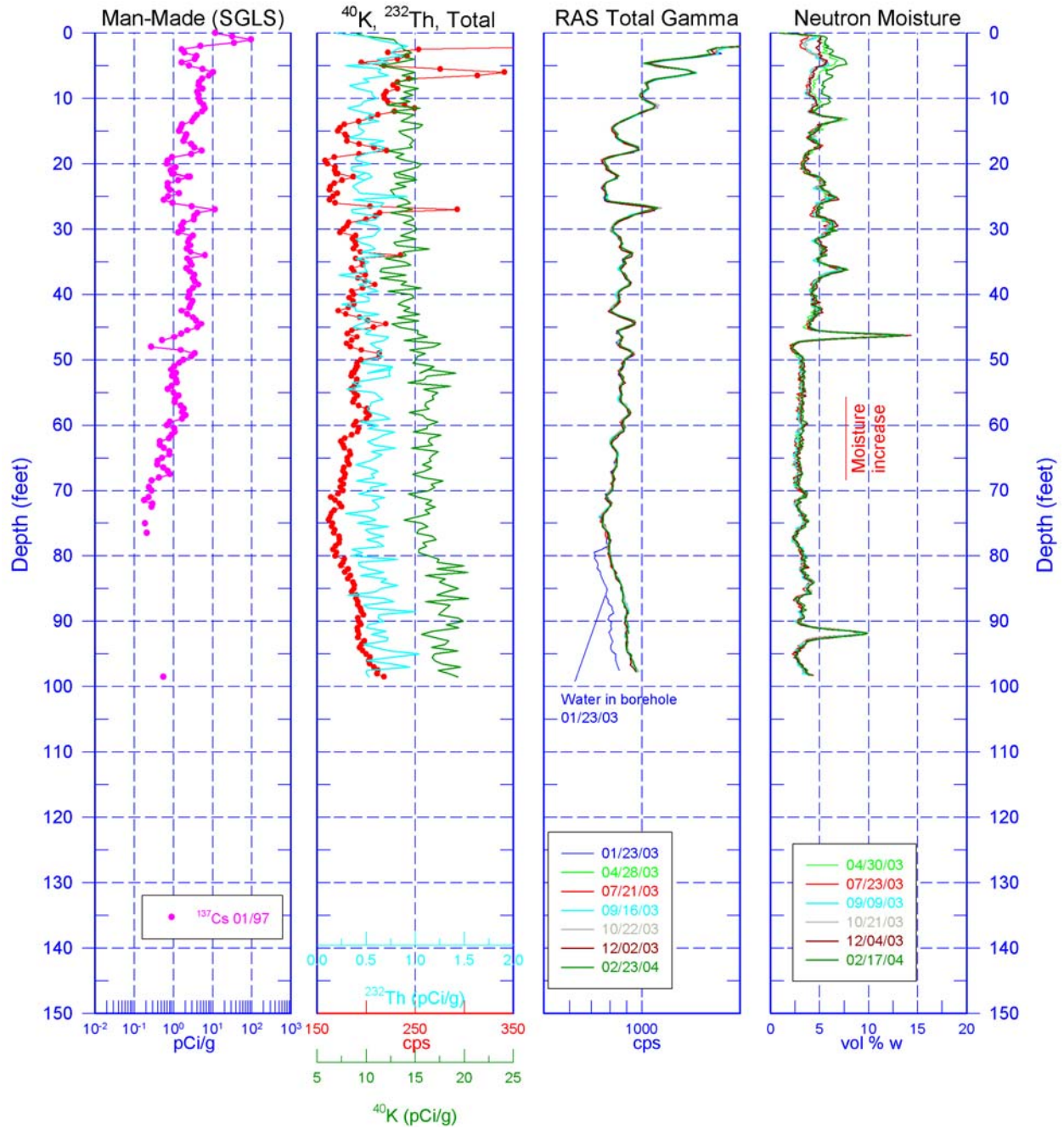


Figure 3a

# Tank C-106

## 30-06-03

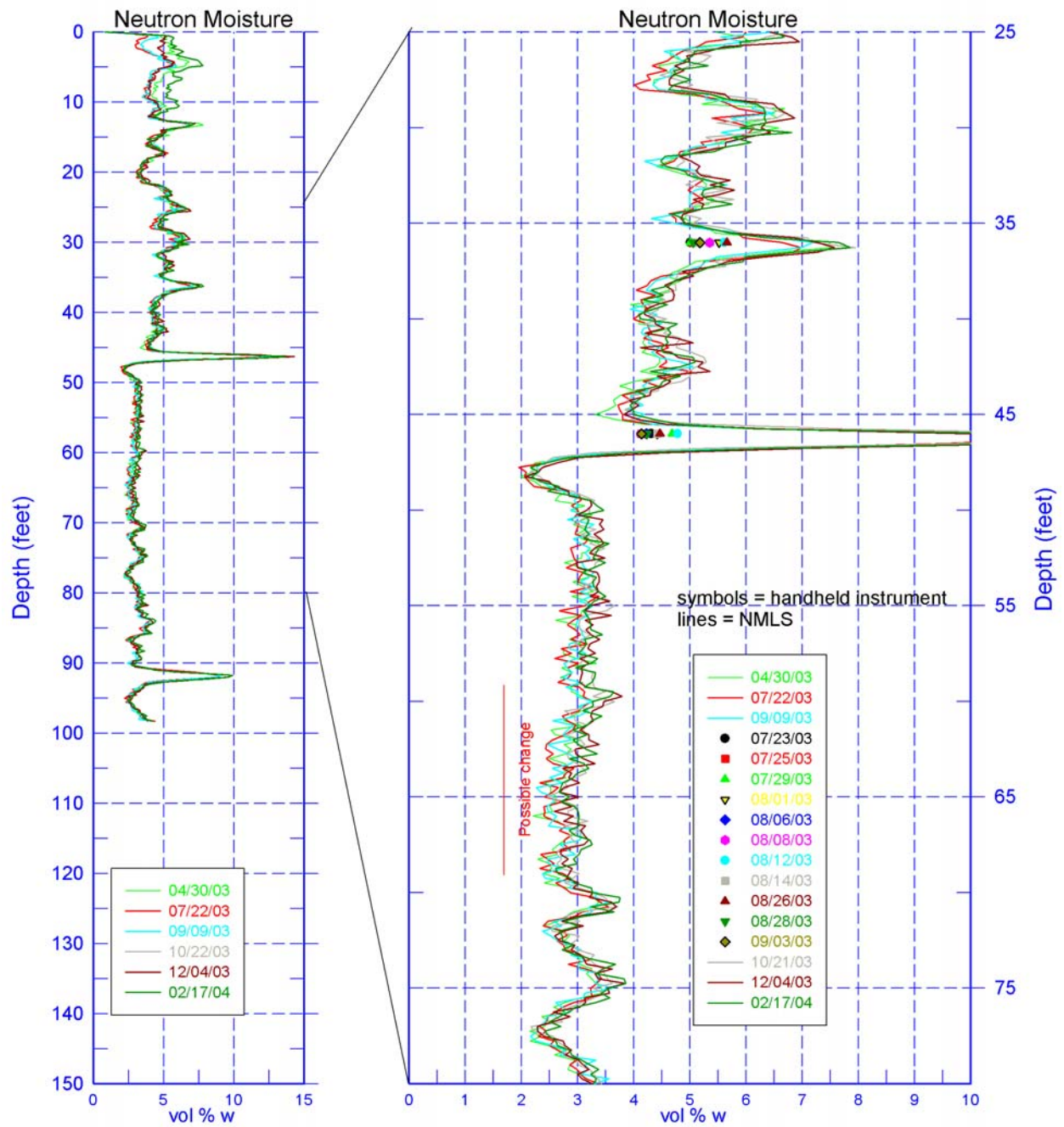


Figure 3b

# **Tank C-106** **30-06-04**

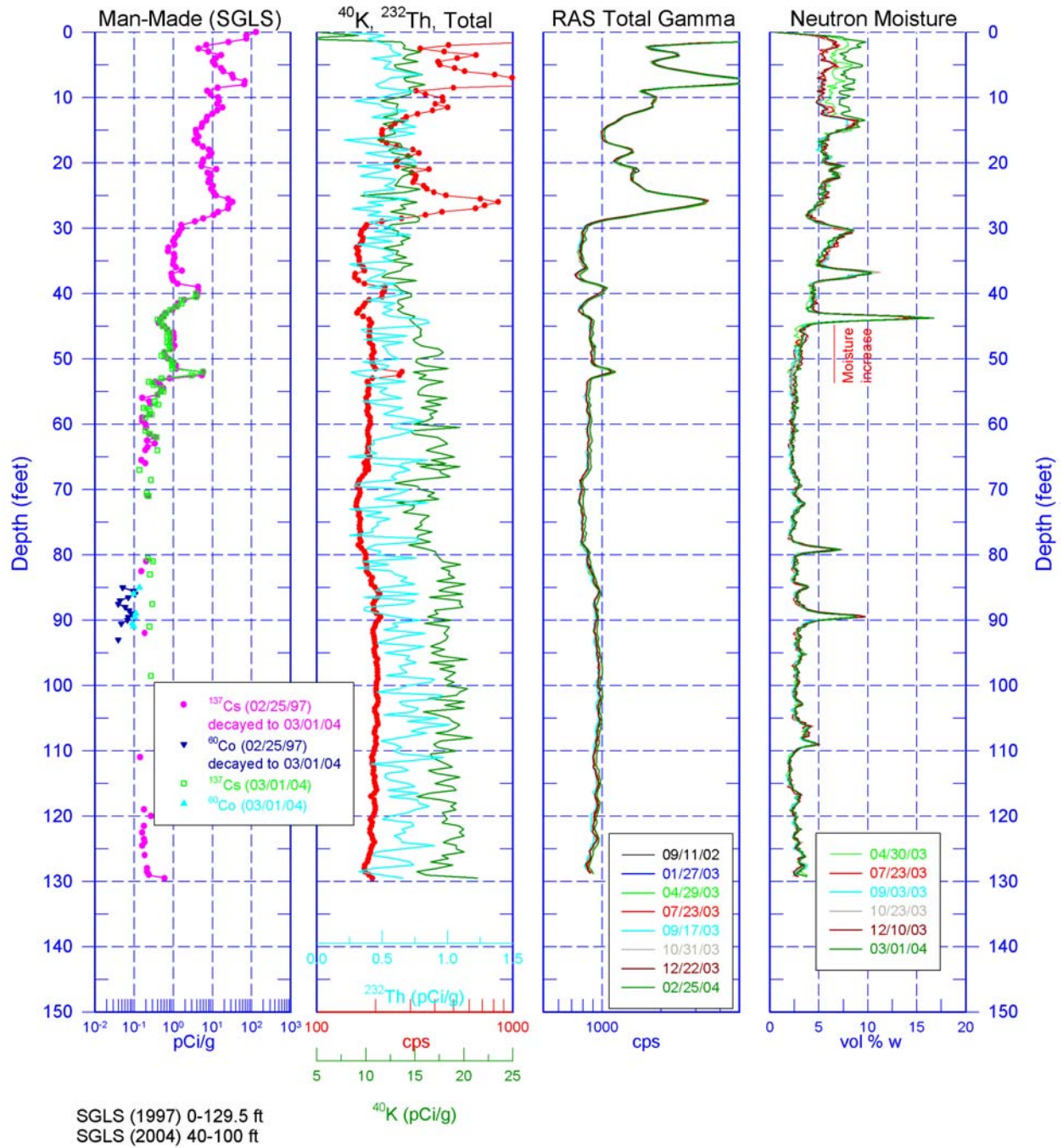


Figure 4a



# **Tank C-106** **30-06-04**

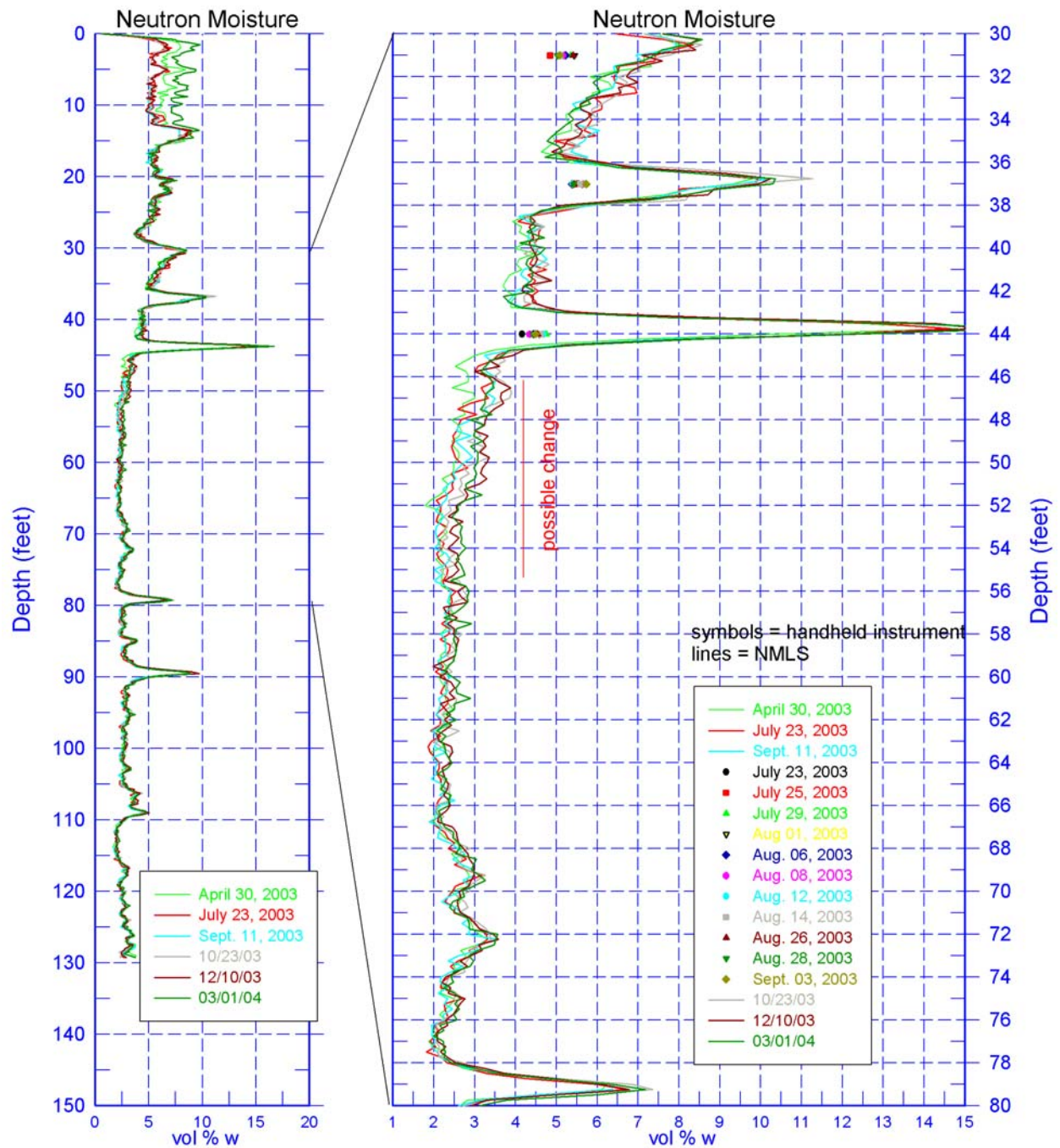


Figure 4b



# Tank C-106

## 30-06-04

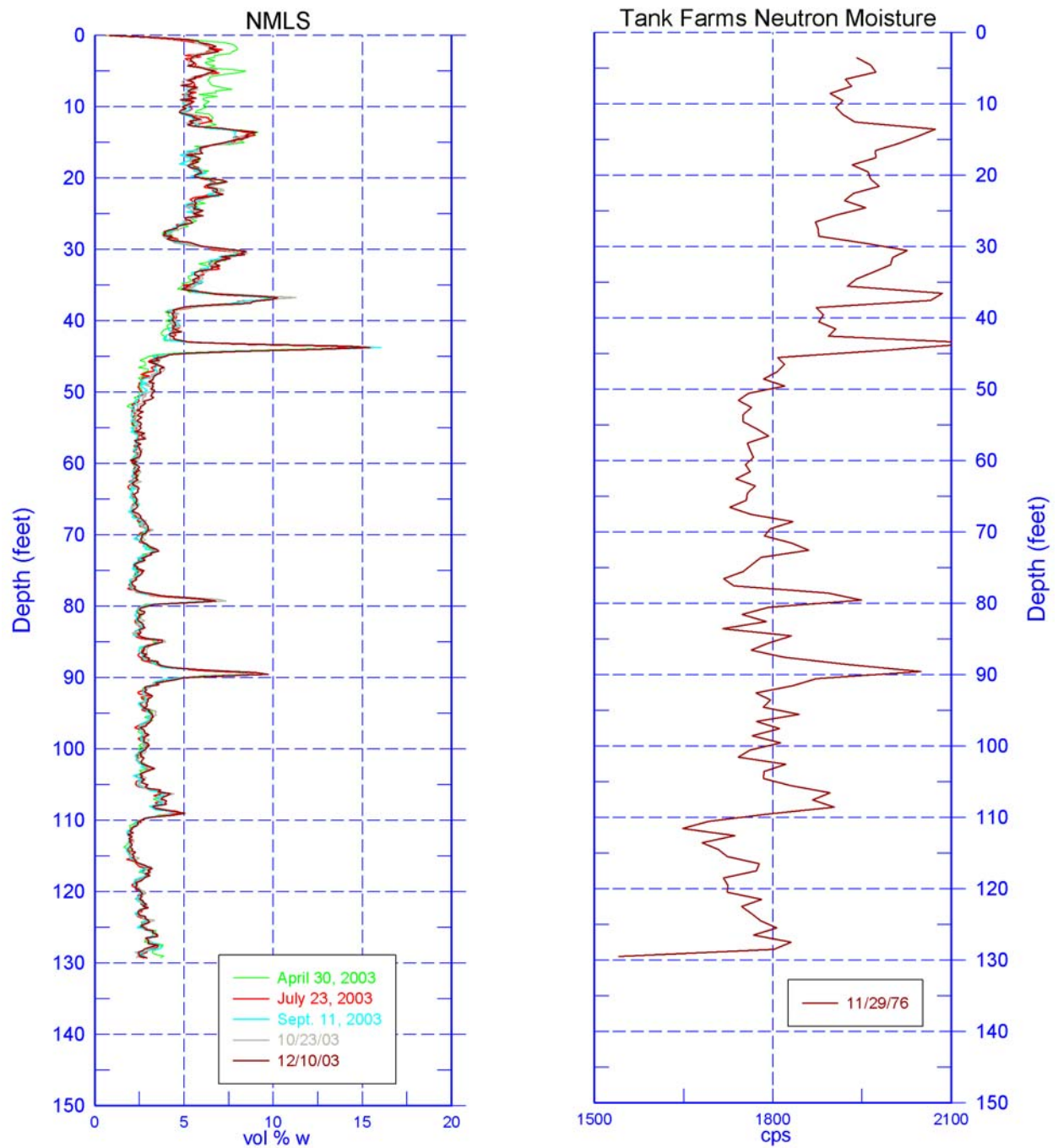


Figure 4c

# **Tank C-105** **30-05-02**

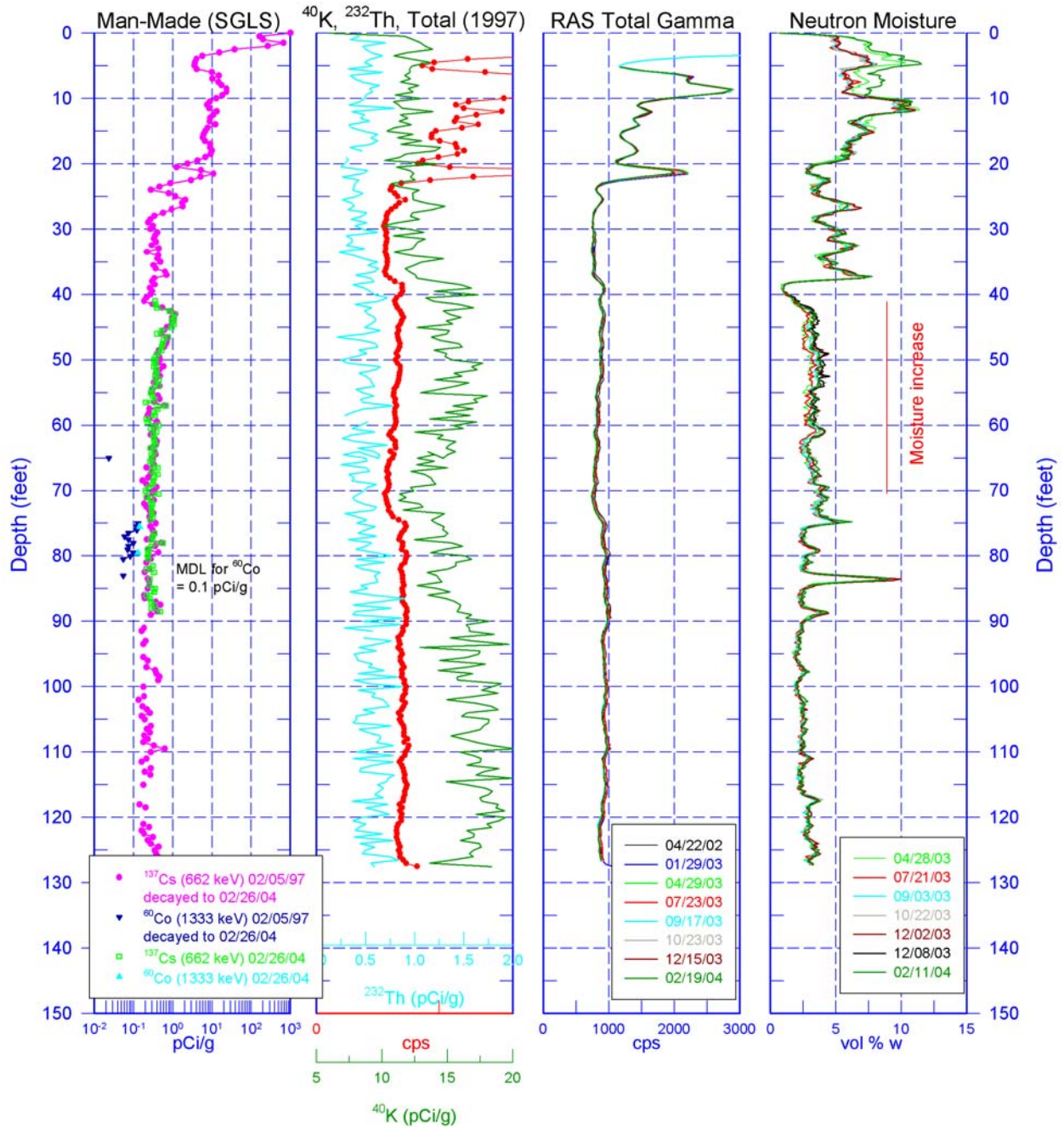


Figure 5a

# **Tank C-105** **30-05-02**

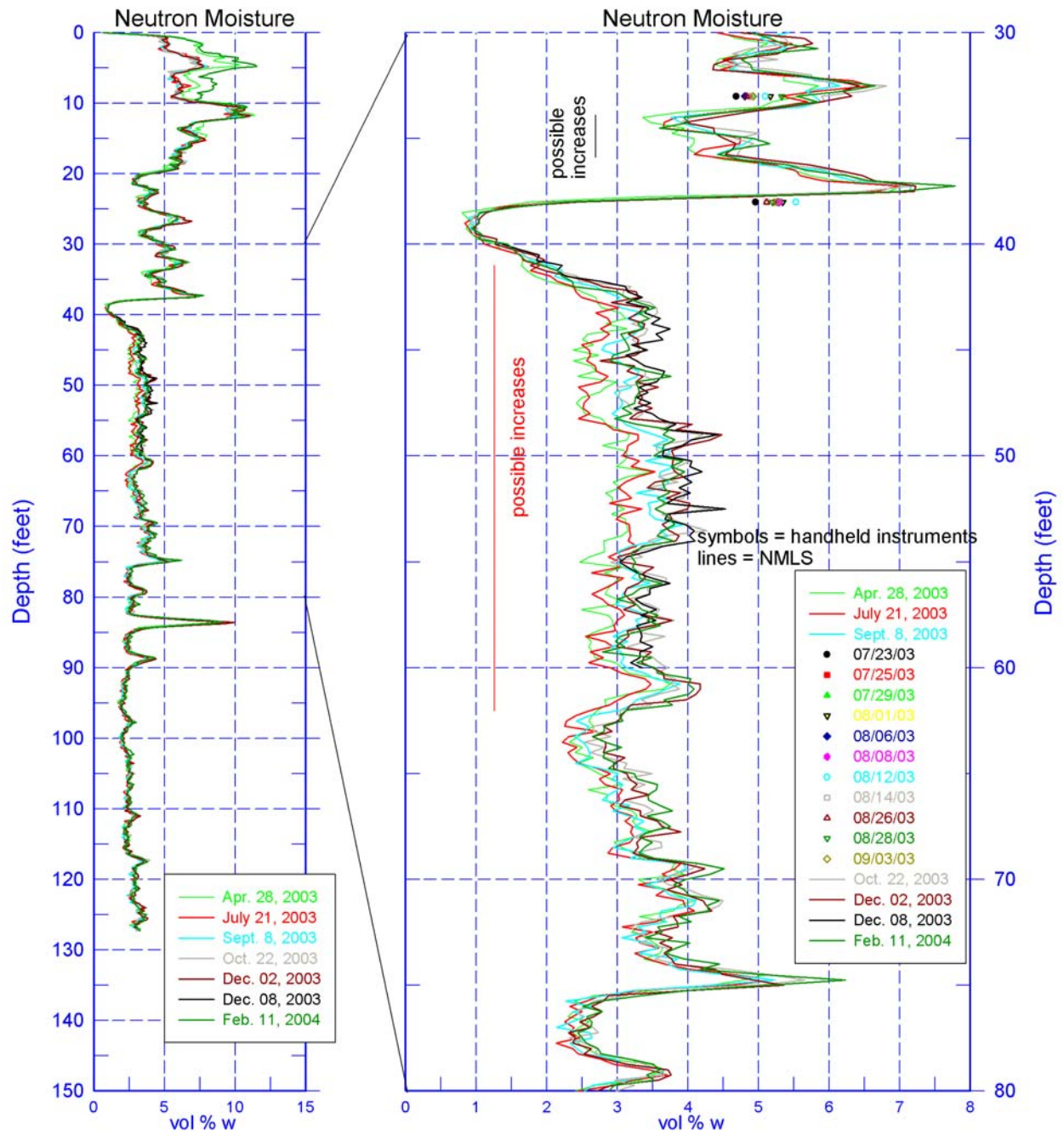


Figure 5b



# **Tank C-106** **30-06-09**

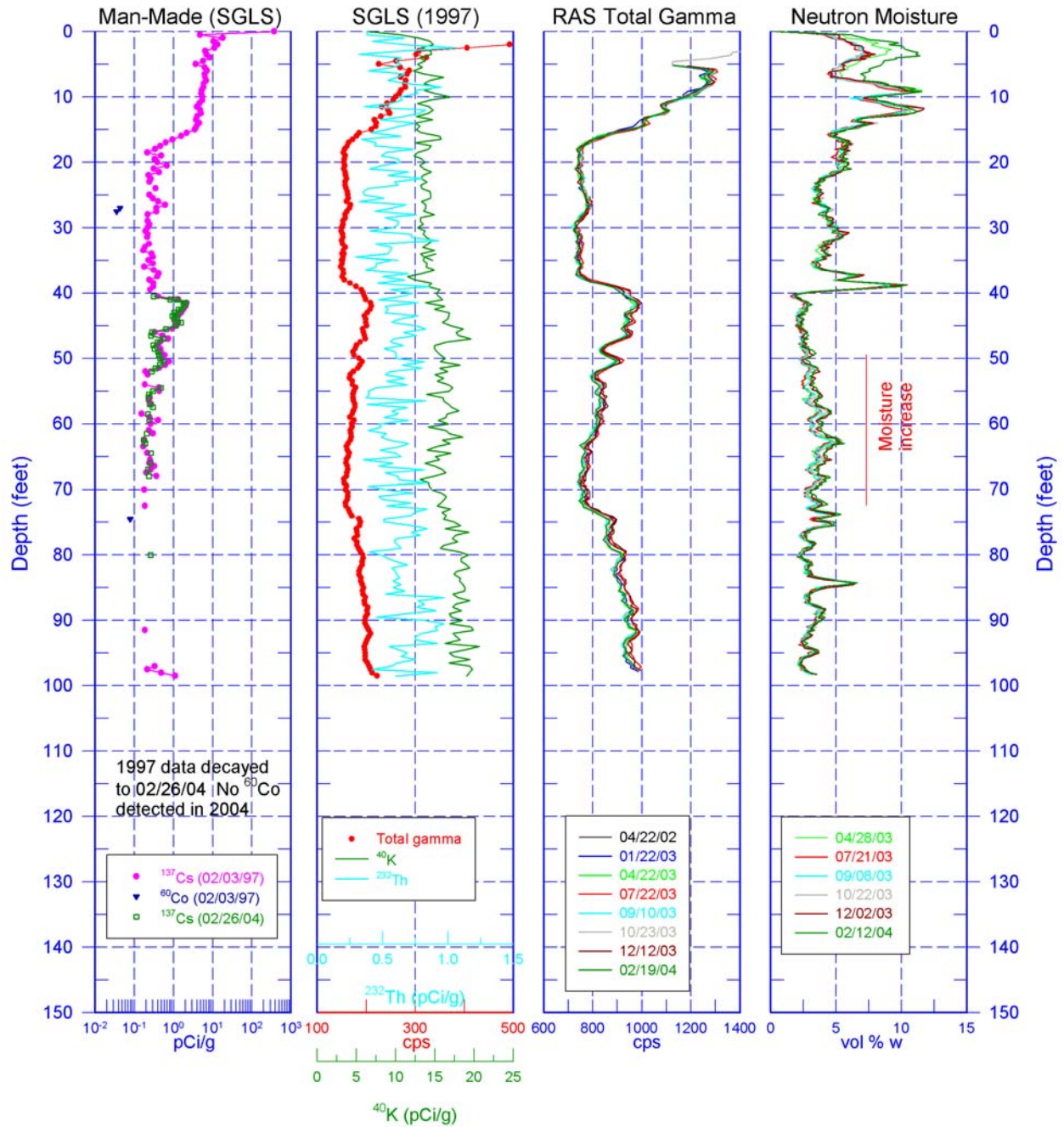


Figure 6a

# Tank C-106

## 30-06-09

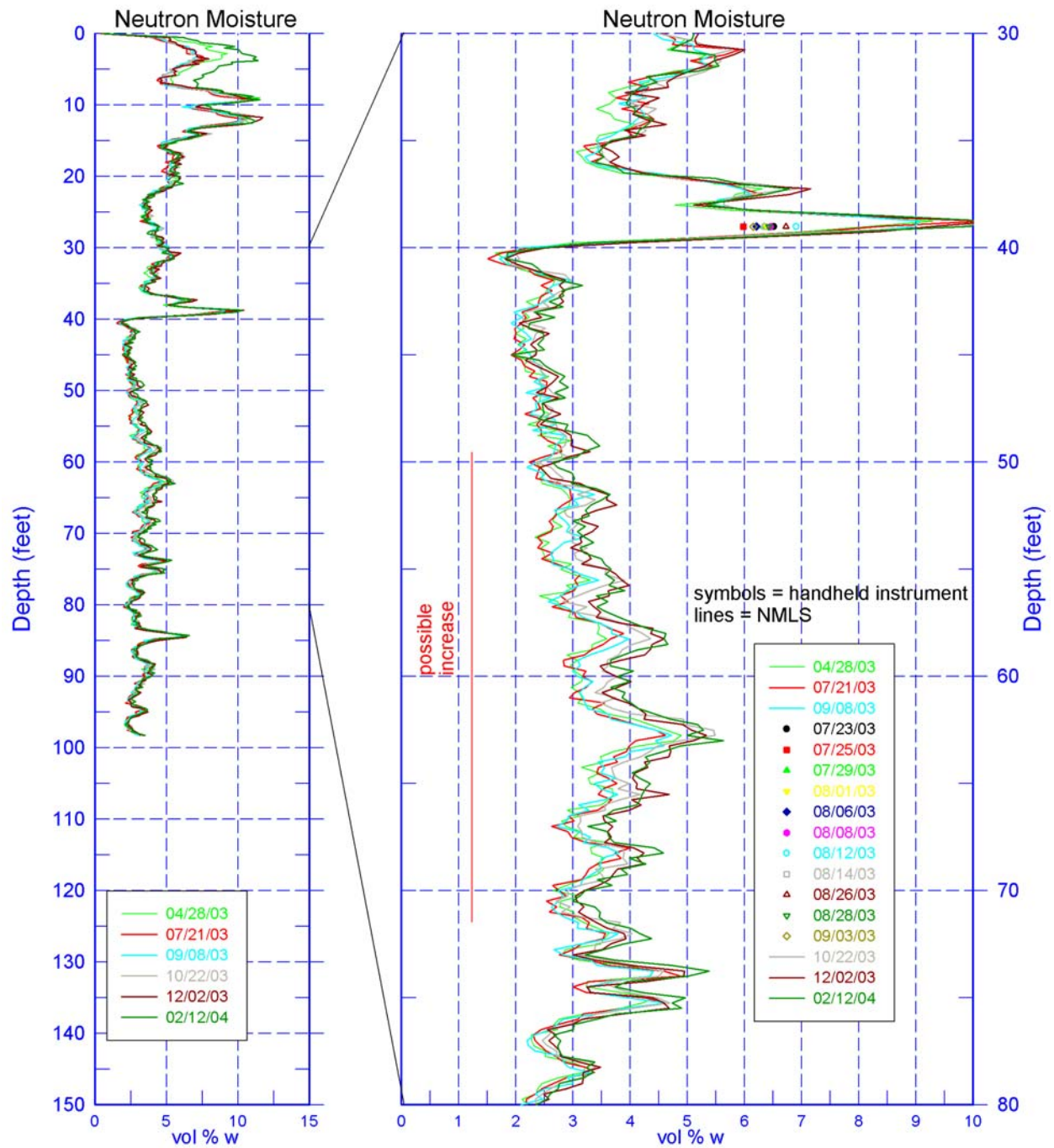


Figure 6b

# **Tank C-106** **30-06-10**

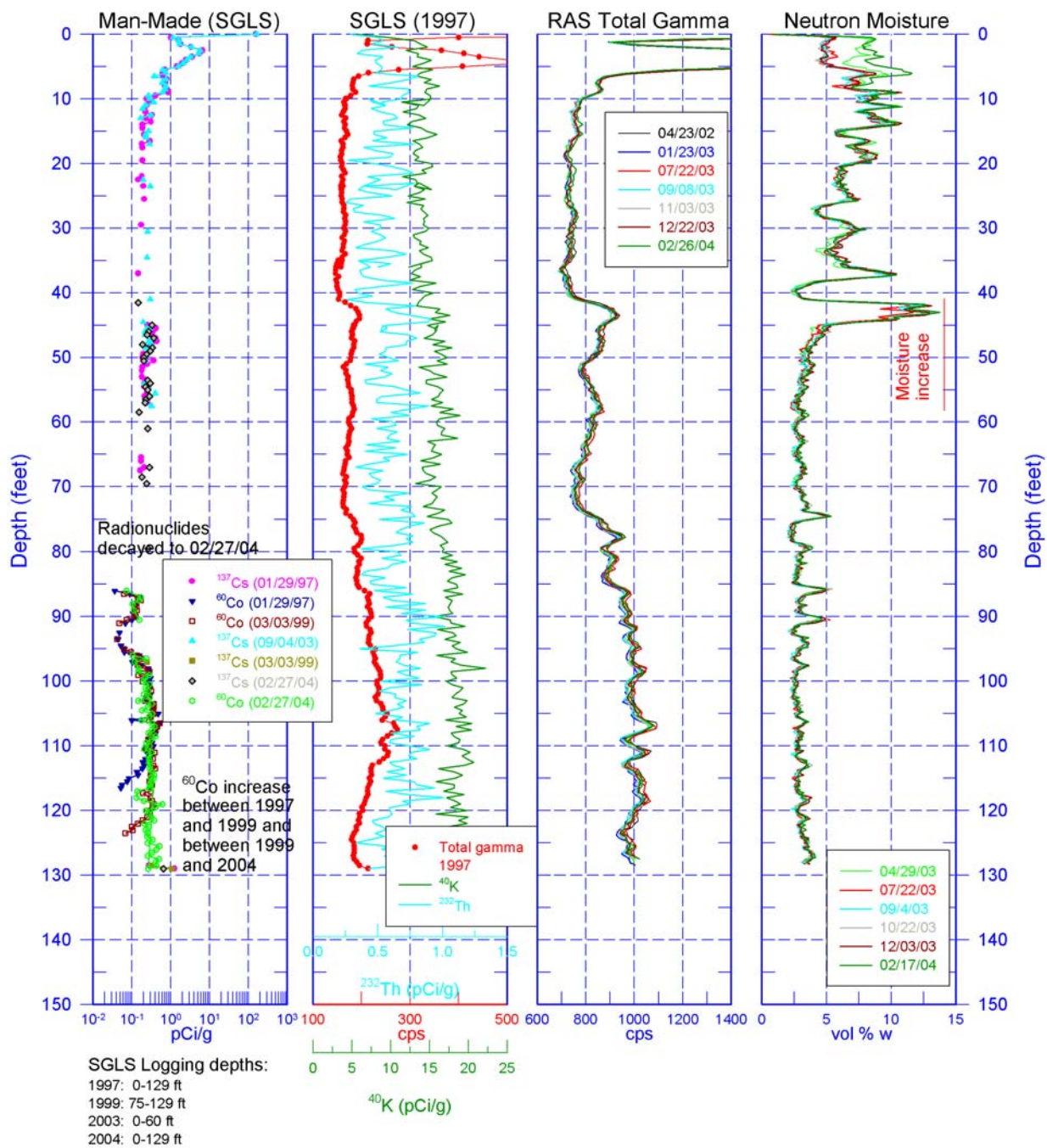


Figure 7a



# Tank C-106

## 30-06-10

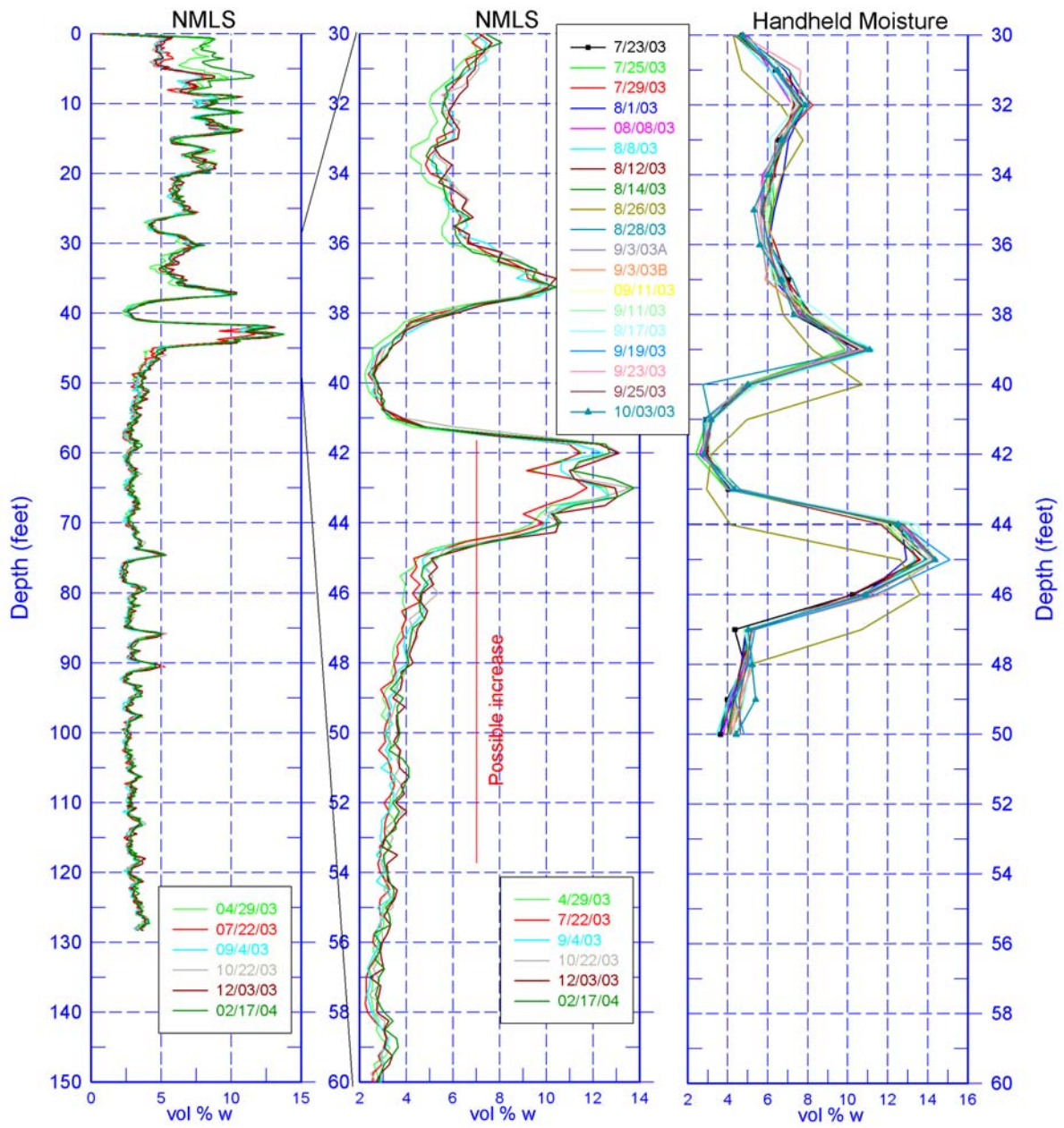


Figure 7b

# **Tank C-106** **30-06-12**

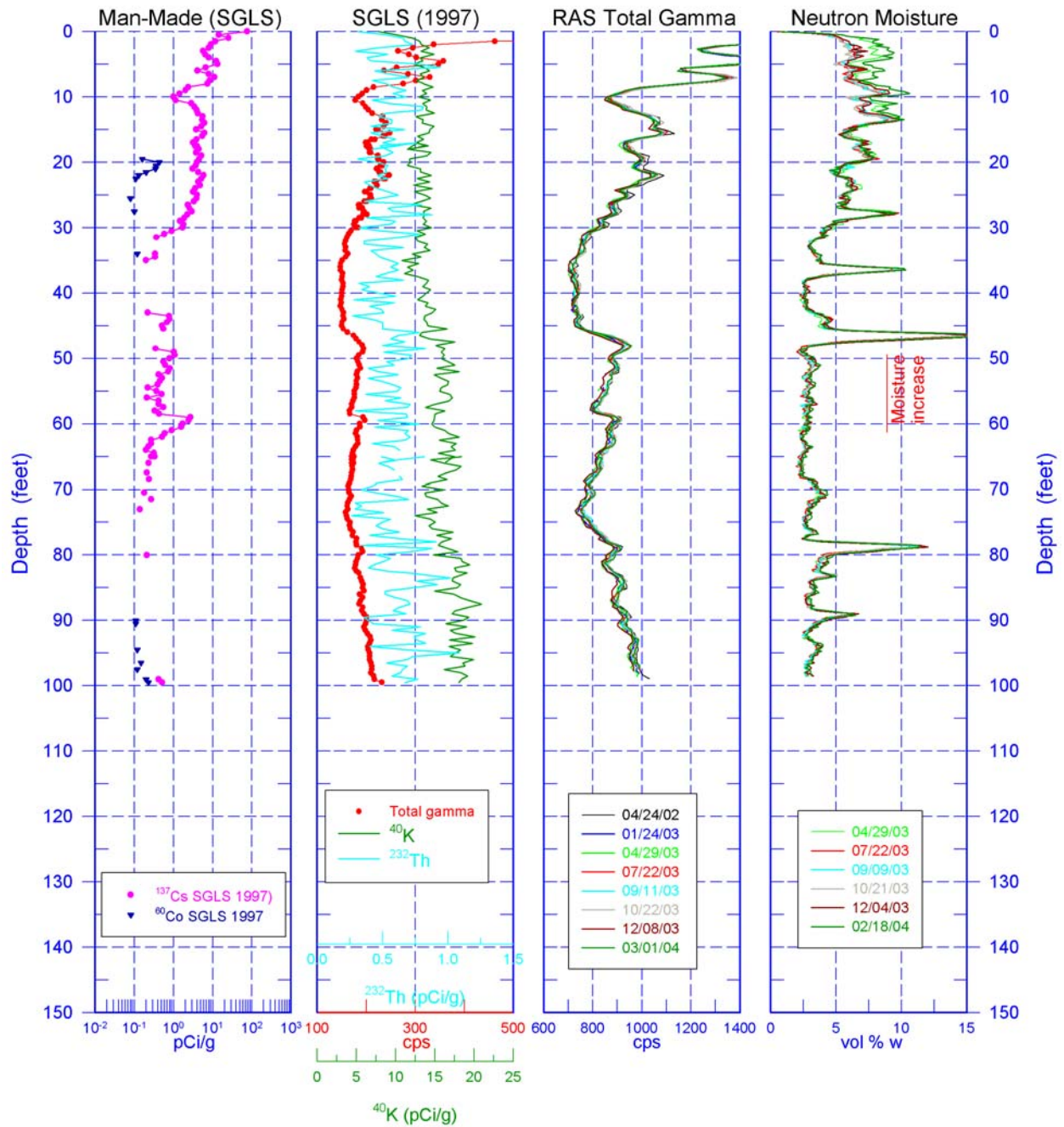


Figure 8a



# **Tank C-106** **30-06-12**

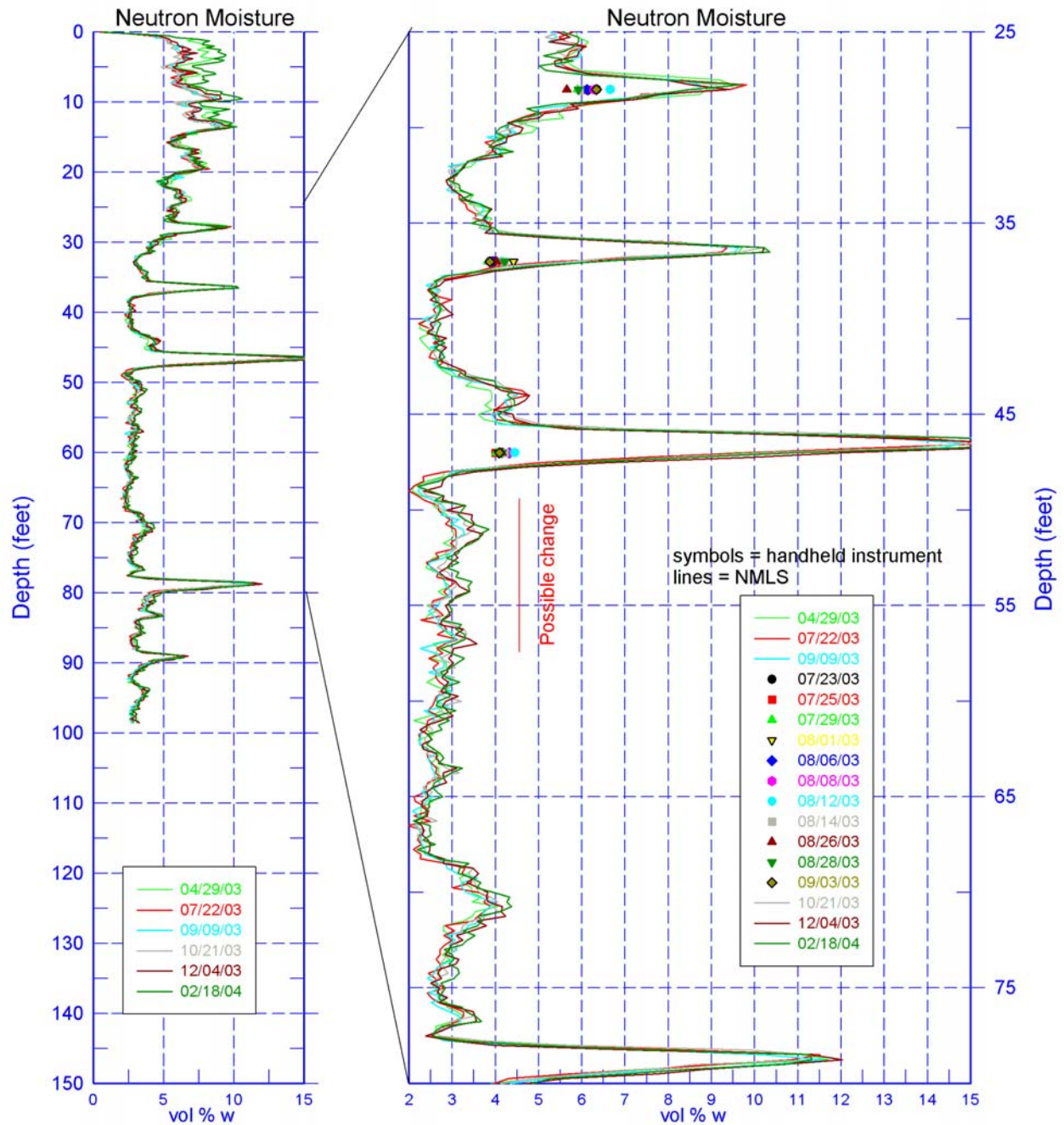


Figure 8b

# **Tank C-108** **30-08-02**

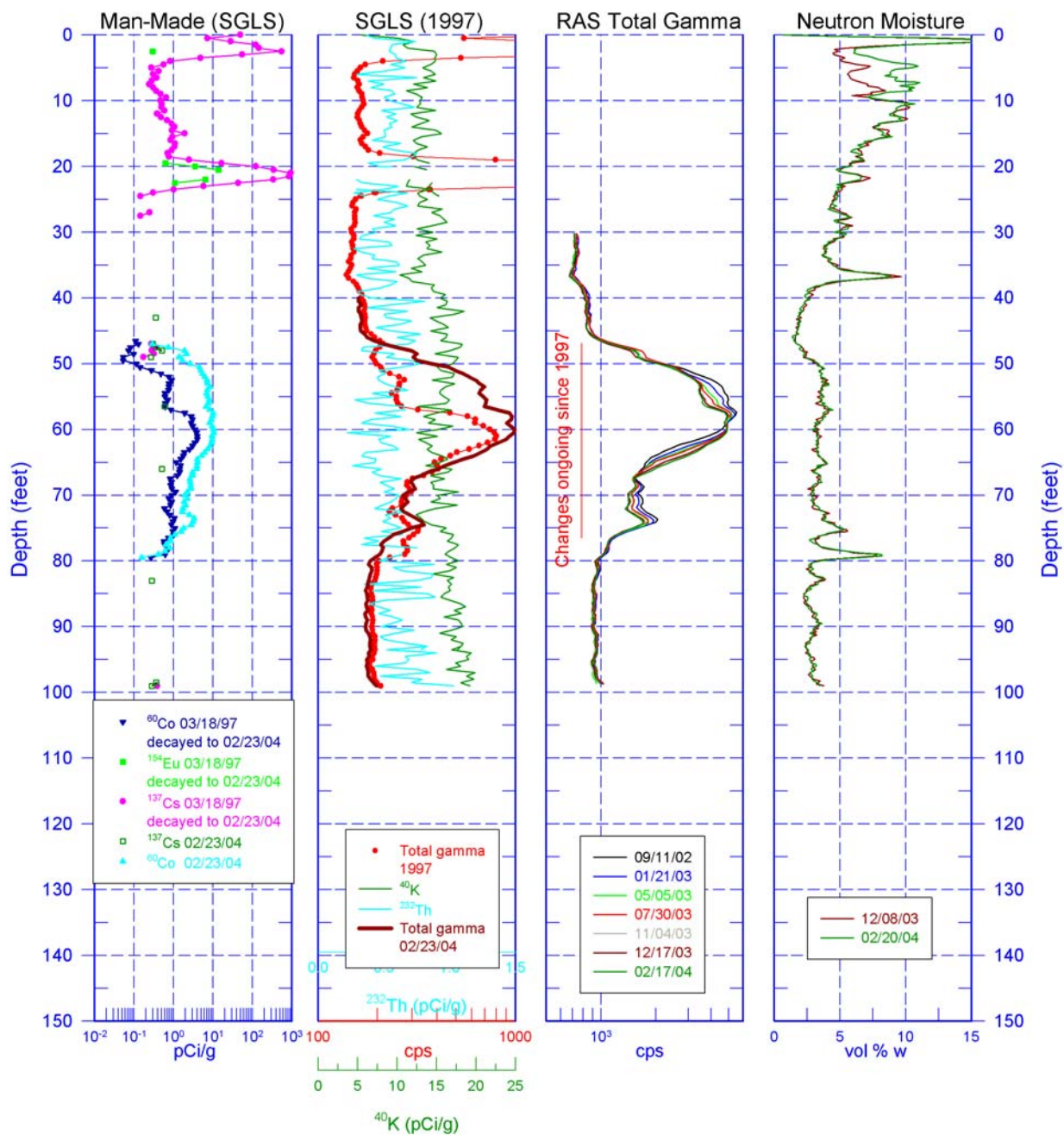


Figure 9a

# Tank C-108

## 30-08-02

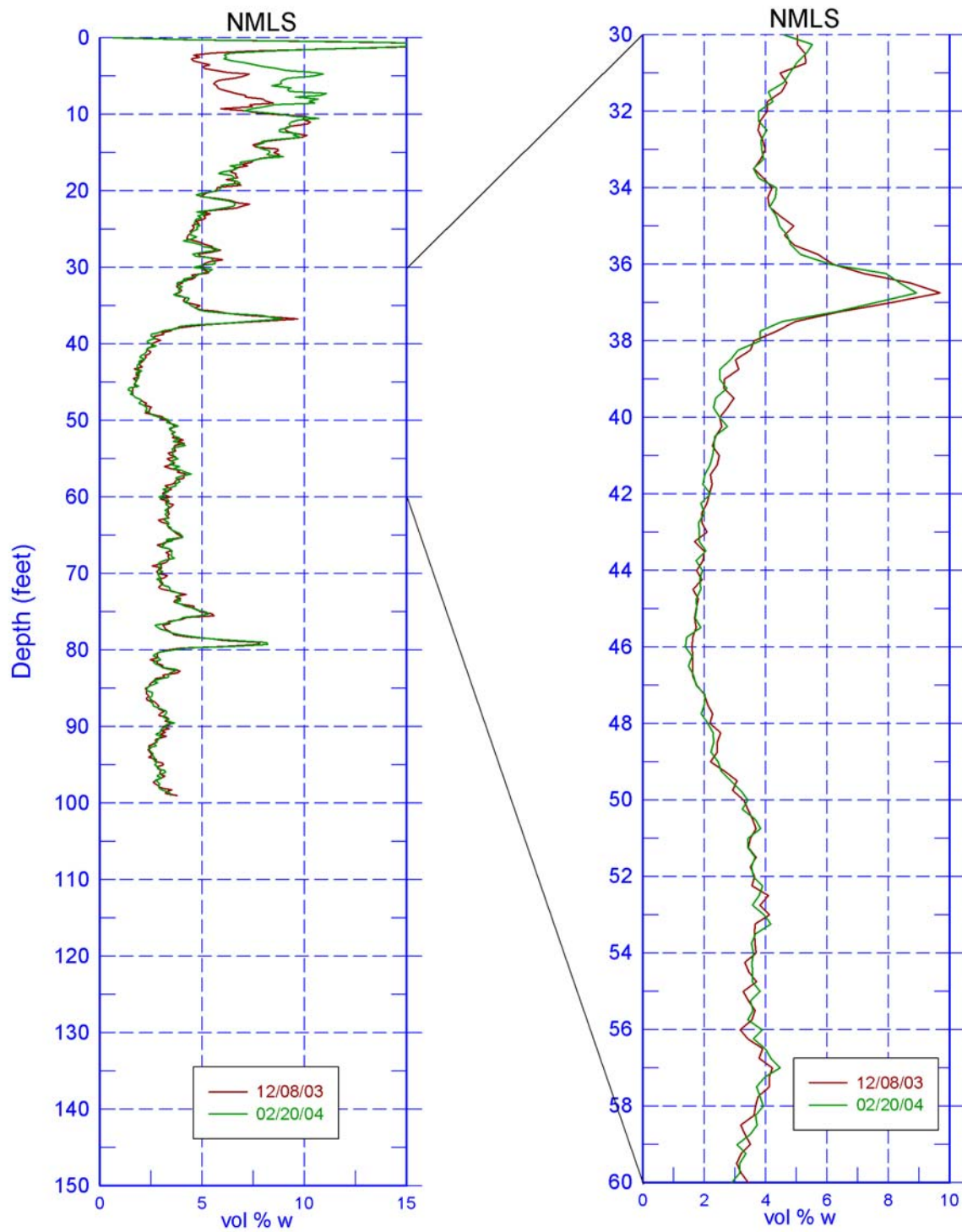


Figure 9b



# **Tank C-106** **30-09-06**

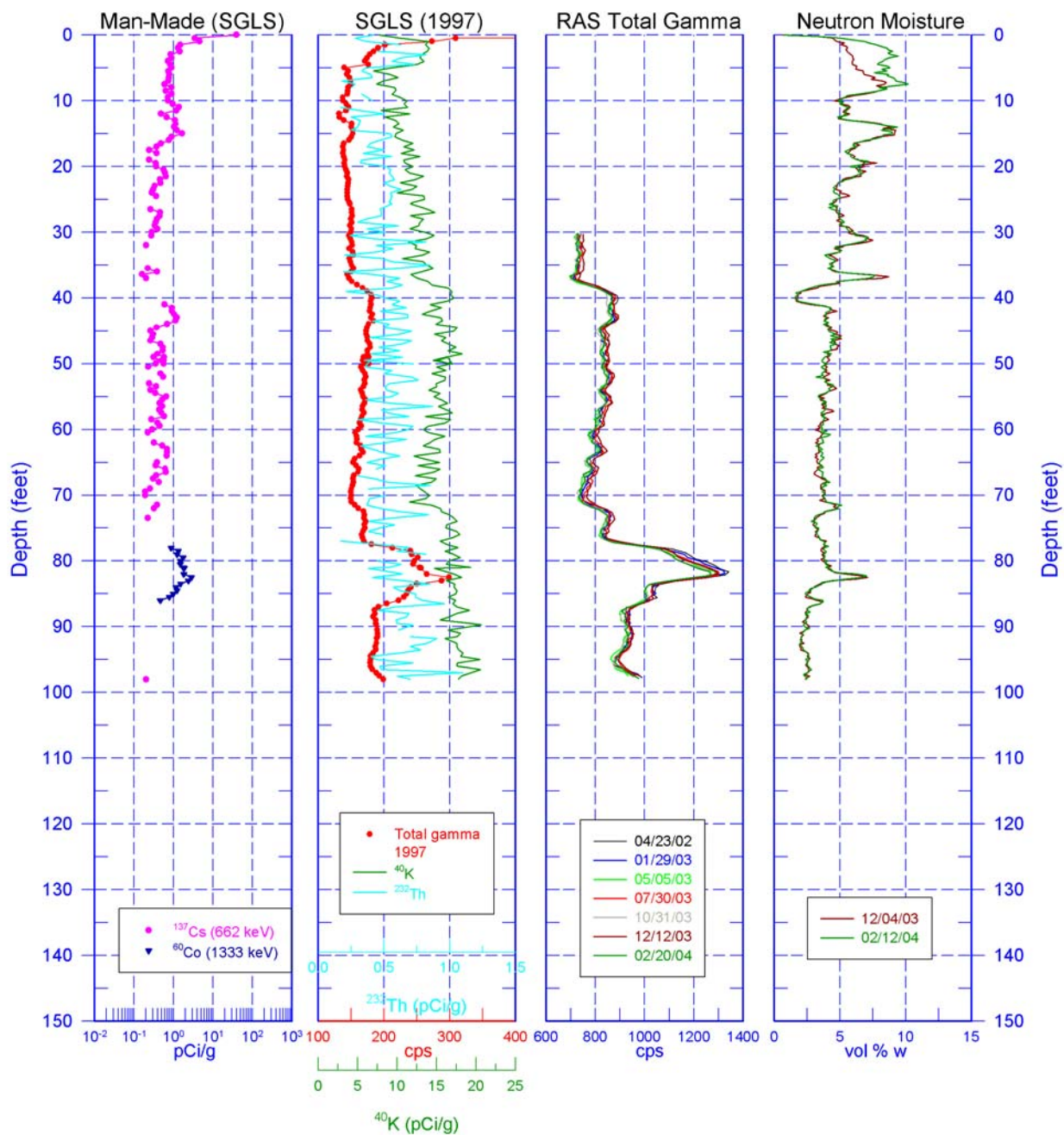


Figure 10a

# Tank C-109

## 30-09-06

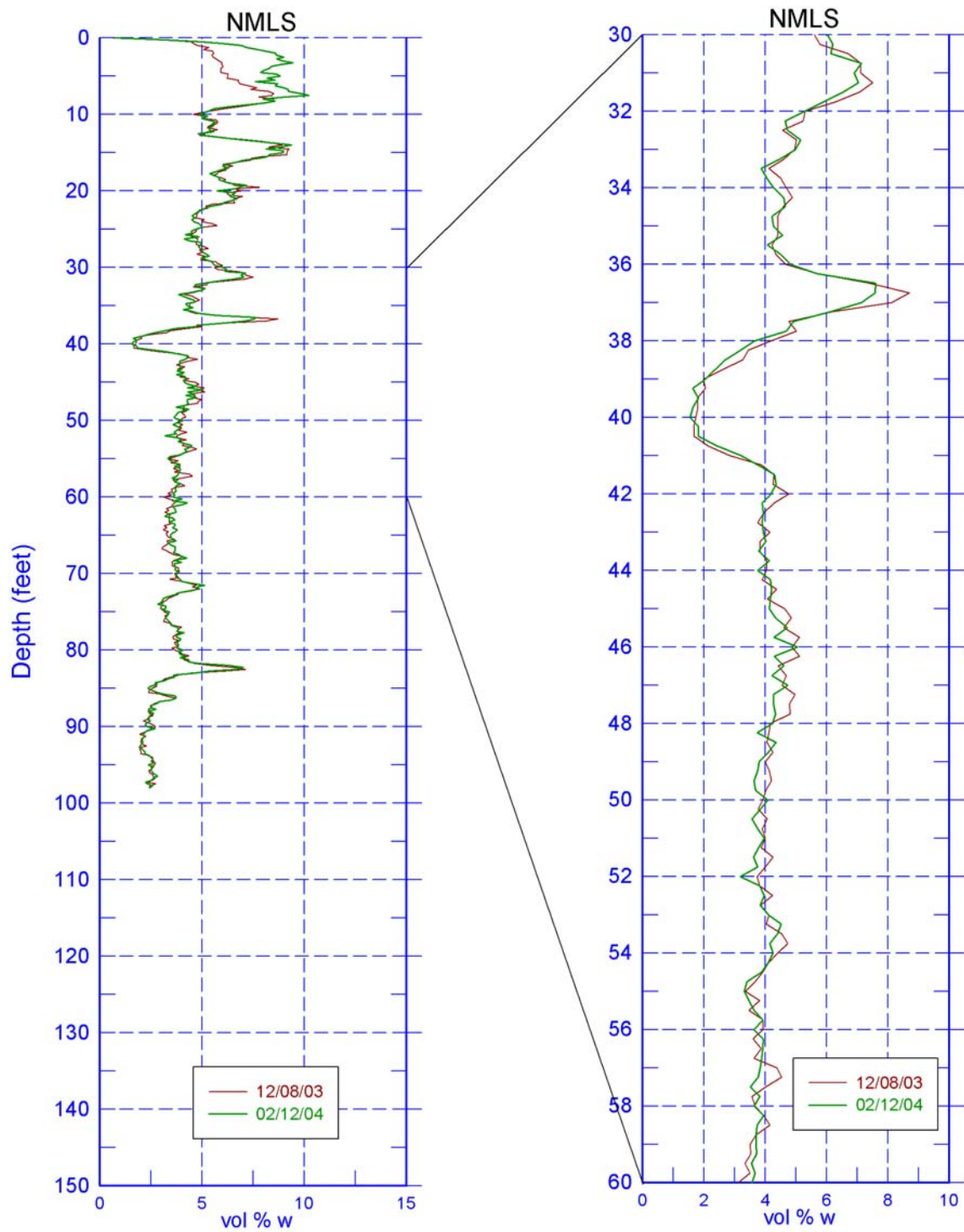


Figure 10b

# **Tank C-106** **30-09-07**

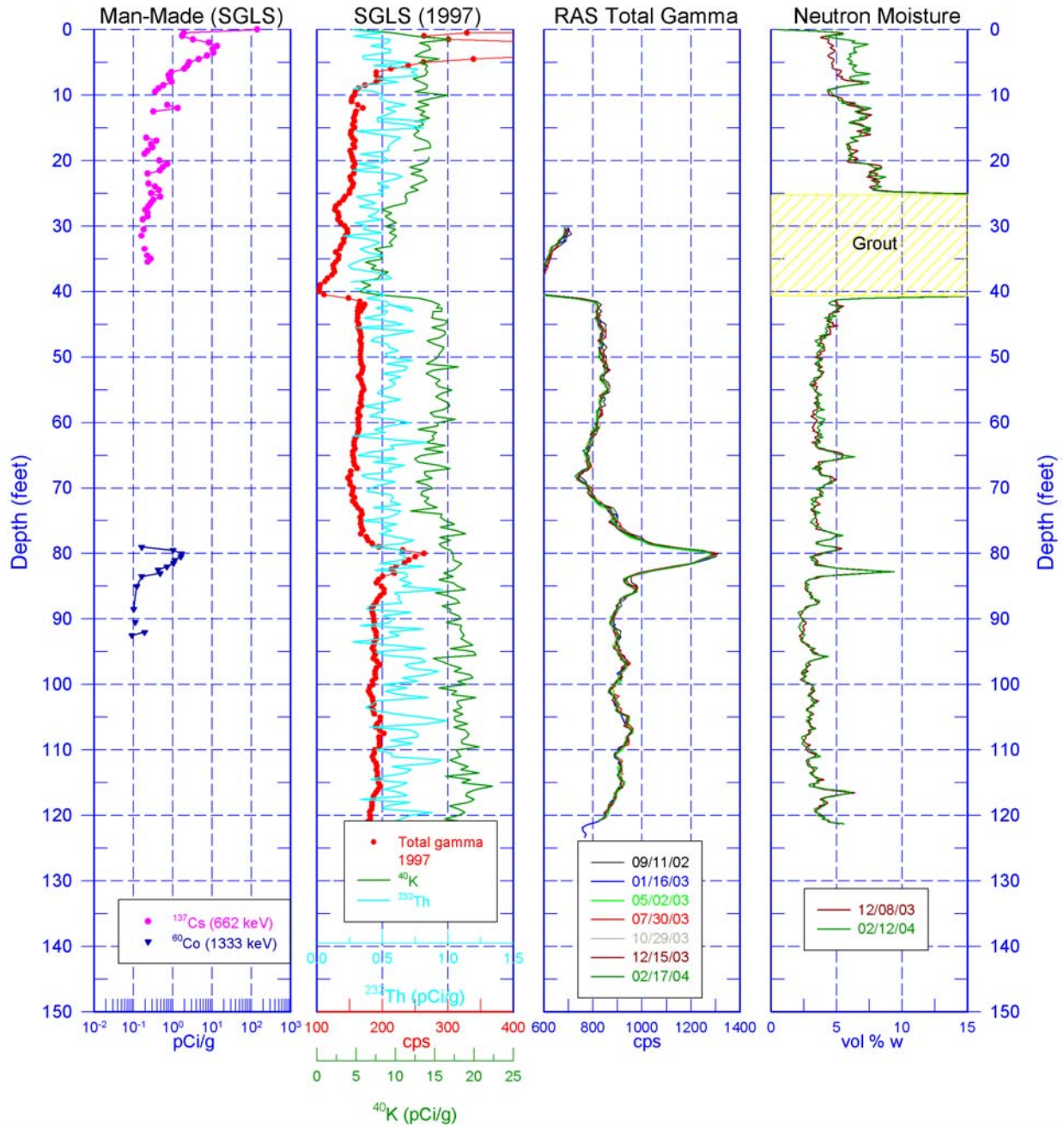


Figure 11a



# Tank C-109

## 30-09-07

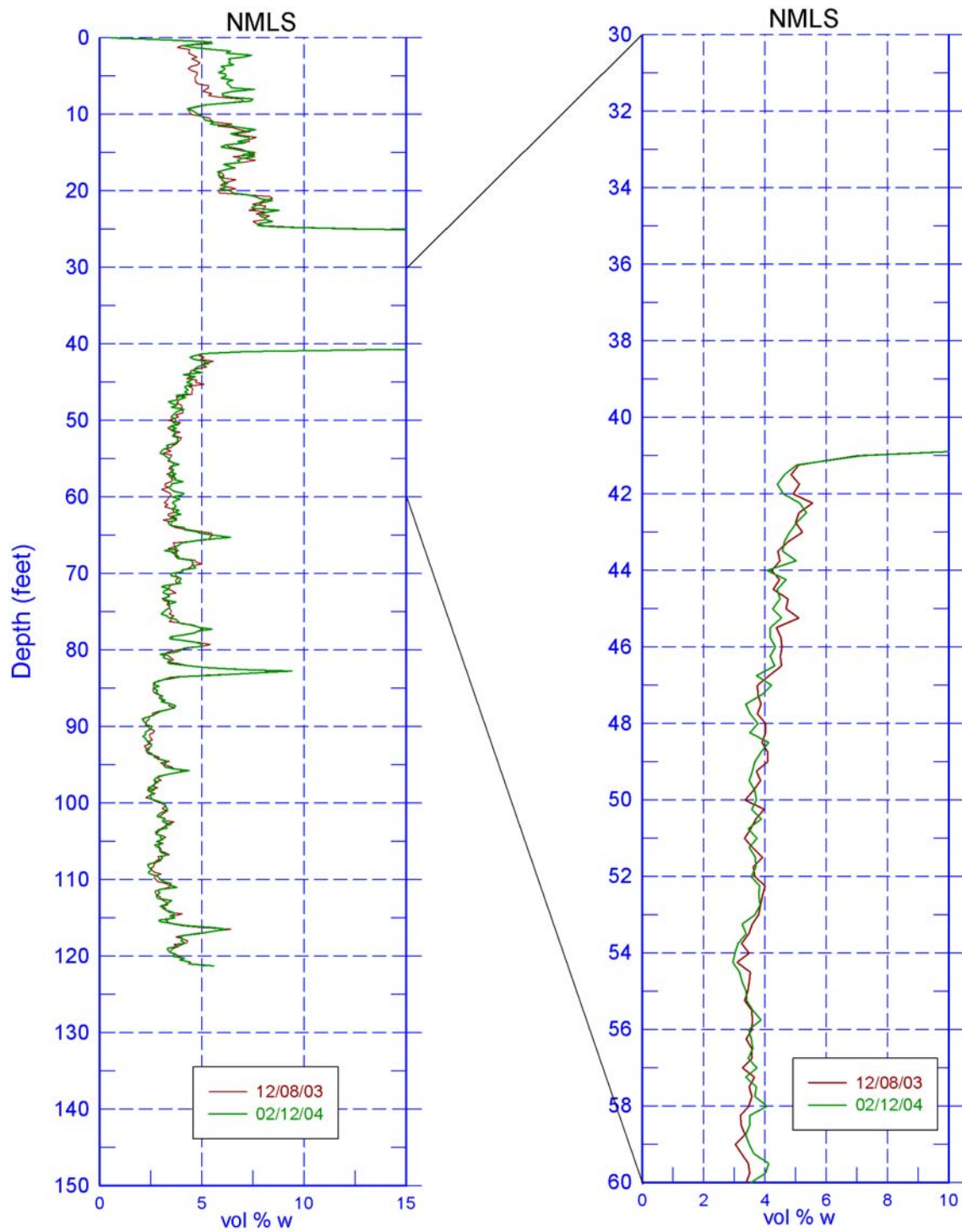


Figure 11b



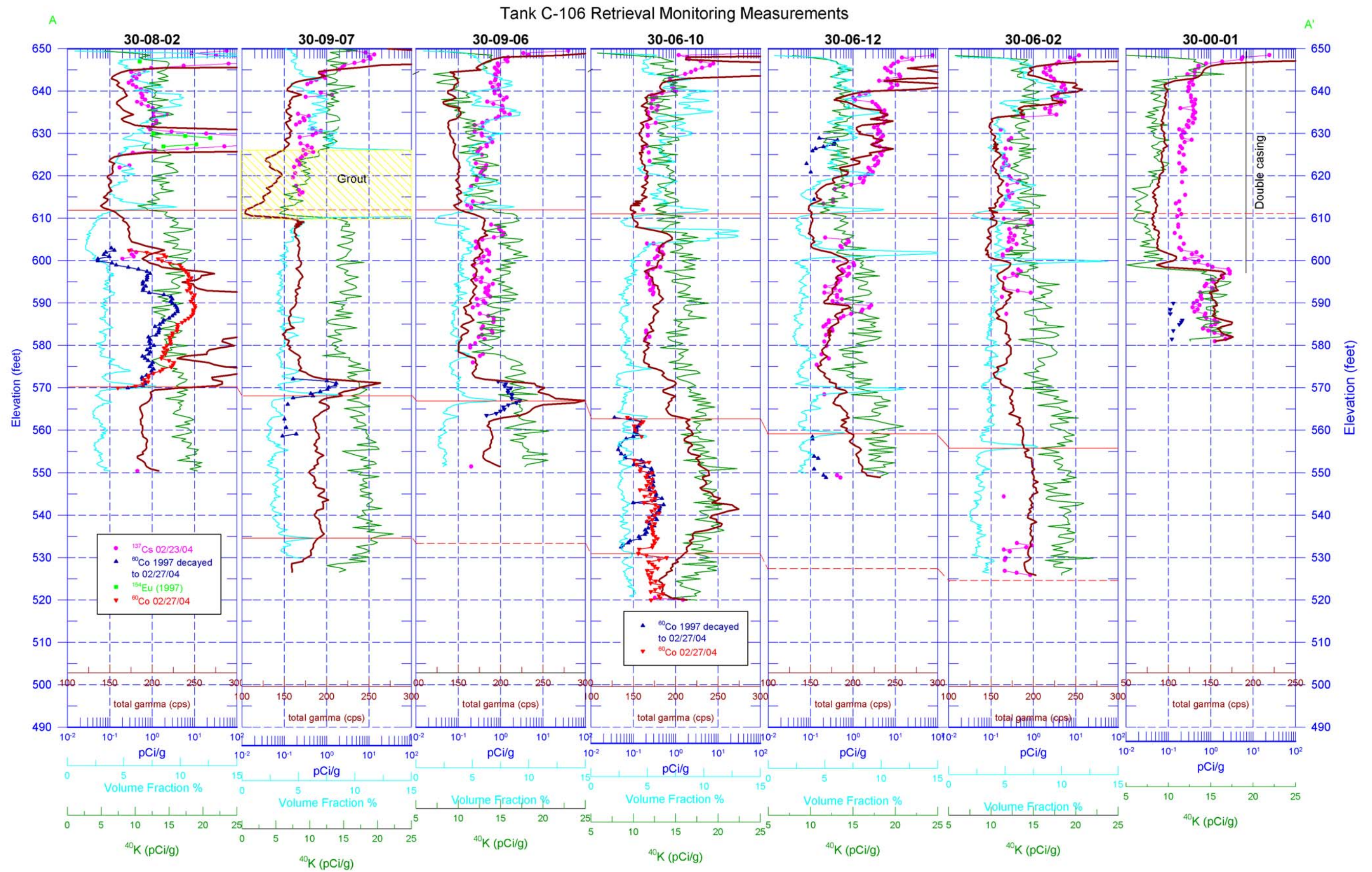


Figure 12



**Appendix E**  
**Tank S-112 Retrieval Monitoring**  
**Log Plots**

## Borehole Information

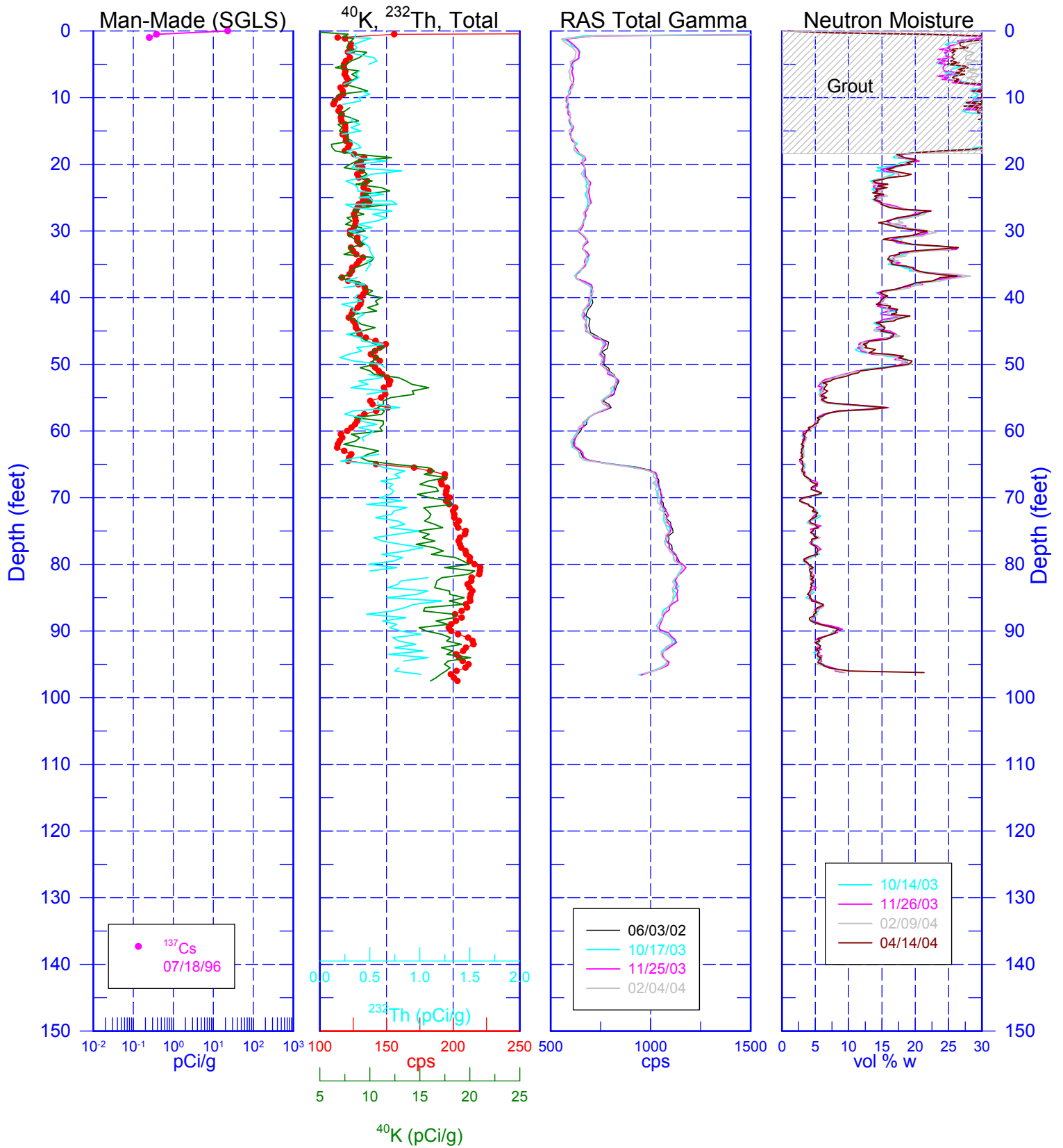
Coordinates (HAN Plant):	North: 35900	West: 75815	Elevation (ft): 663.00
Coordinates (WA Plane):	North: 134403.286	East: 566786.133	Elevation (m): 203.43
Drill Date: 3/31/1976	Type: Cable Tool	Depth (ft): 97.5	Depth Datum: TOC
Depth/Water (ft): 96.75	D/W Date: 2/4/04	D/W Reference: Stoller	
Comments: The upper 20 ft of this borehole are grout and the bottom of the borehole was filled with grout.			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]

# Tank S-111

## 40-11-08



## Borehole Information

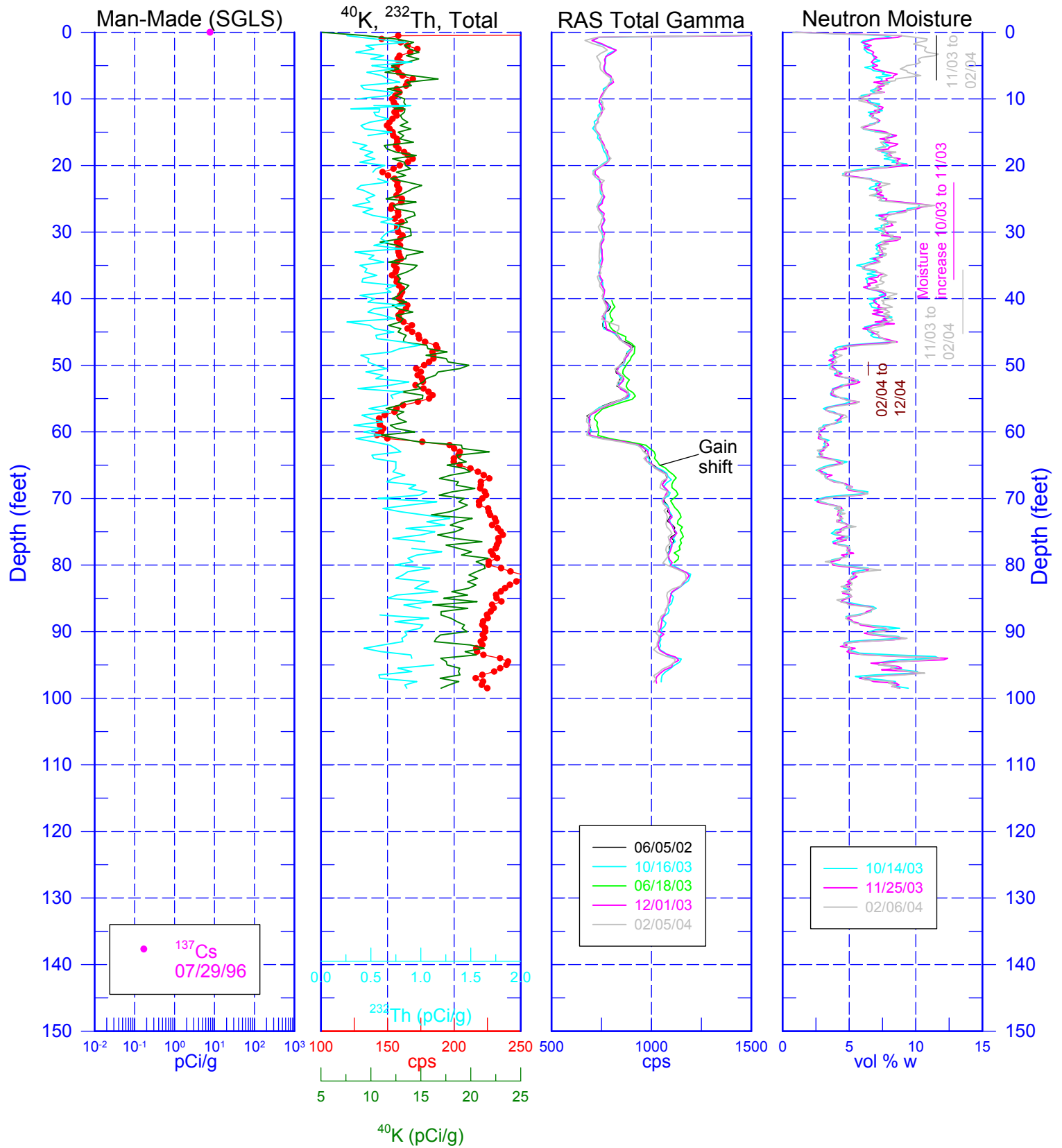
<b>Coordinates (HAN Plant):</b>	<b>North: 35936</b>	<b>West: 75810</b>	<b>Elevation (ft): 663.91</b>
<b>Coordinates (WA Plane):</b>	<b>North: 134414.243</b>	<b>East: 566790.789</b>	<b>Elevation (m): 203.399</b>
<b>Drill Date: 11/30/1971</b>	<b>Type: Cable Tool</b>	<b>Depth (ft): 98.5</b>	<b>Depth Datum: TOC</b>
<b>Depth/Water (ft): Dry</b>	<b>D/W Date: 2/5/04</b>	<b>D/W Reference: Stoller</b>	
<b>Comments: None.</b>			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]

# Tank S-111

## 40-11-09



## Borehole Information

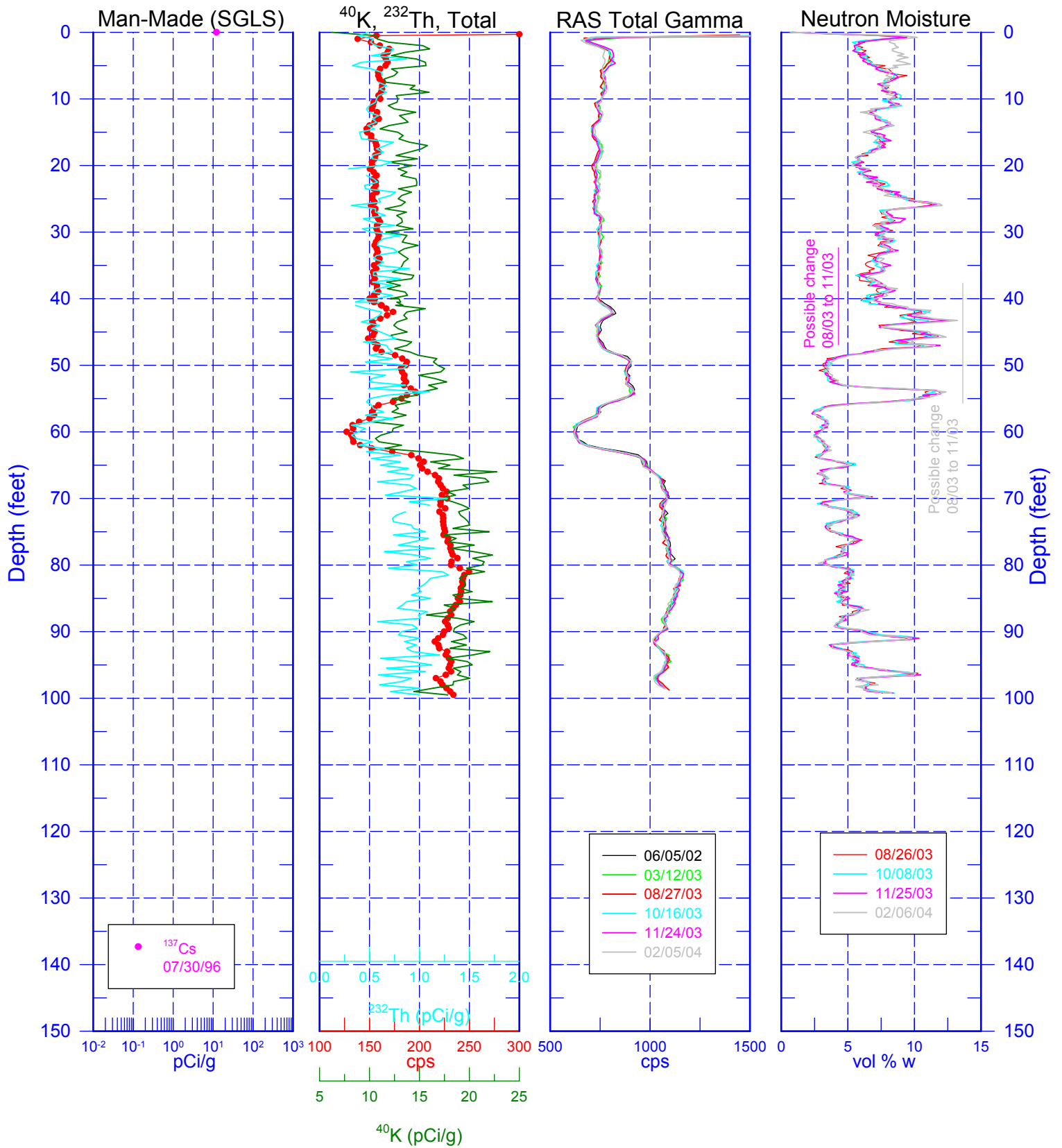
<b>Coordinates (HAN Plant):</b>	<b>North: 35952</b>	<b>West: 75837</b>	<b>Elevation (ft): 663.92</b>
<b>Coordinates (WA Plane):</b>	<b>North: 134419.130</b>	<b>East: 566782.572</b>	<b>Elevation (m): 203.400</b>
<b>Drill Date: 10/31/1971</b>	<b>Type: Cable Tool</b>	<b>Depth (ft): 99.5</b>	<b>Depth Datum: TOC</b>
<b>Depth/Water (ft): Dry</b>	<b>D/W Date: 2/5/04</b>	<b>D/W Reference: Stoller</b>	
<b>Comments: None.</b>			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]

# Tank S-112

## 40-12-02

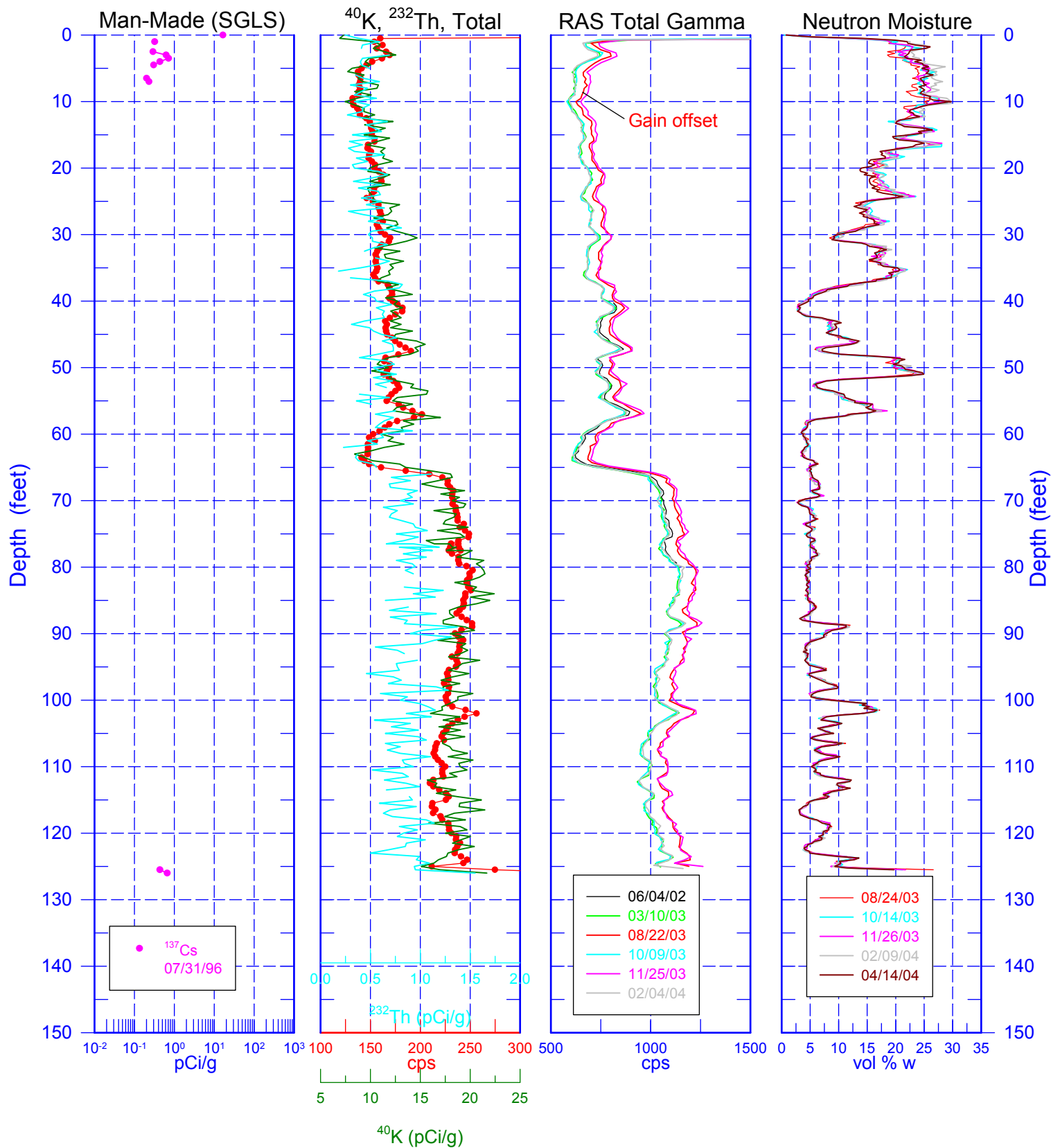






# Tank S-112

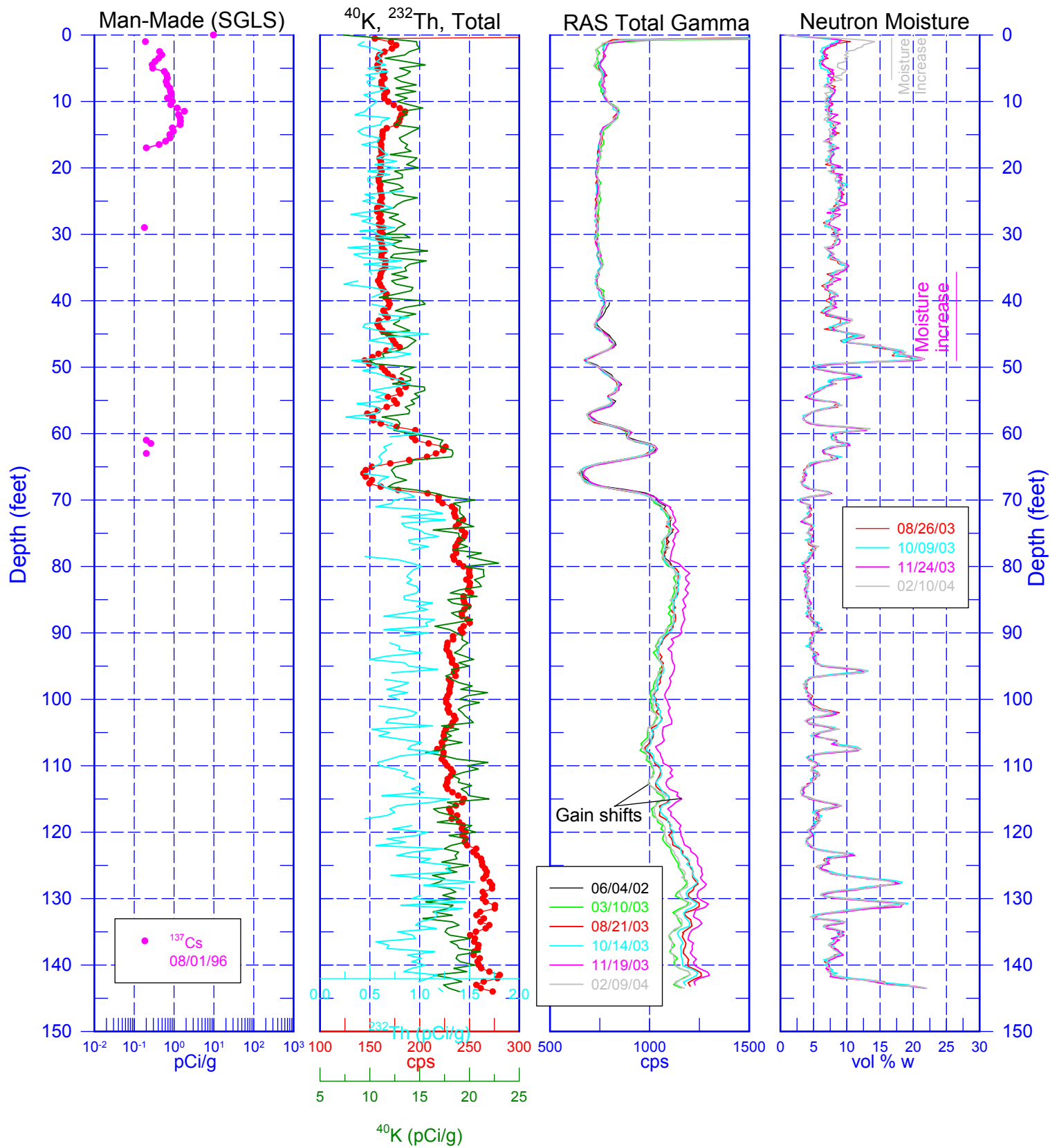
## 40-12-04





# Tank S-112

## 40-12-06



## Borehole Information

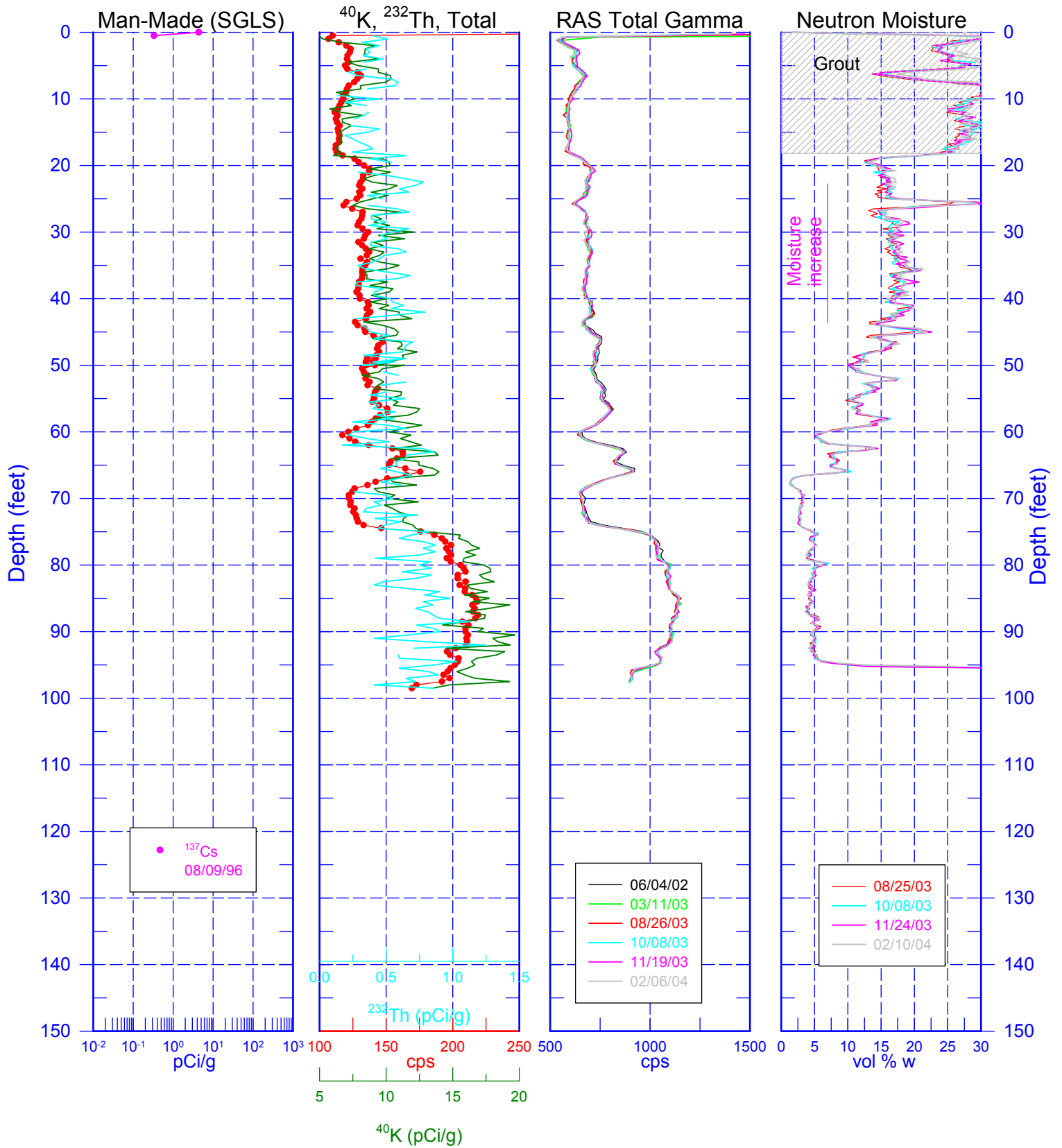
Comments: The top 20 ft of this borehole was grouted. The bottom of the borehole was filled with grout.

## Log Run Information

[illegible]

# Tank S-112

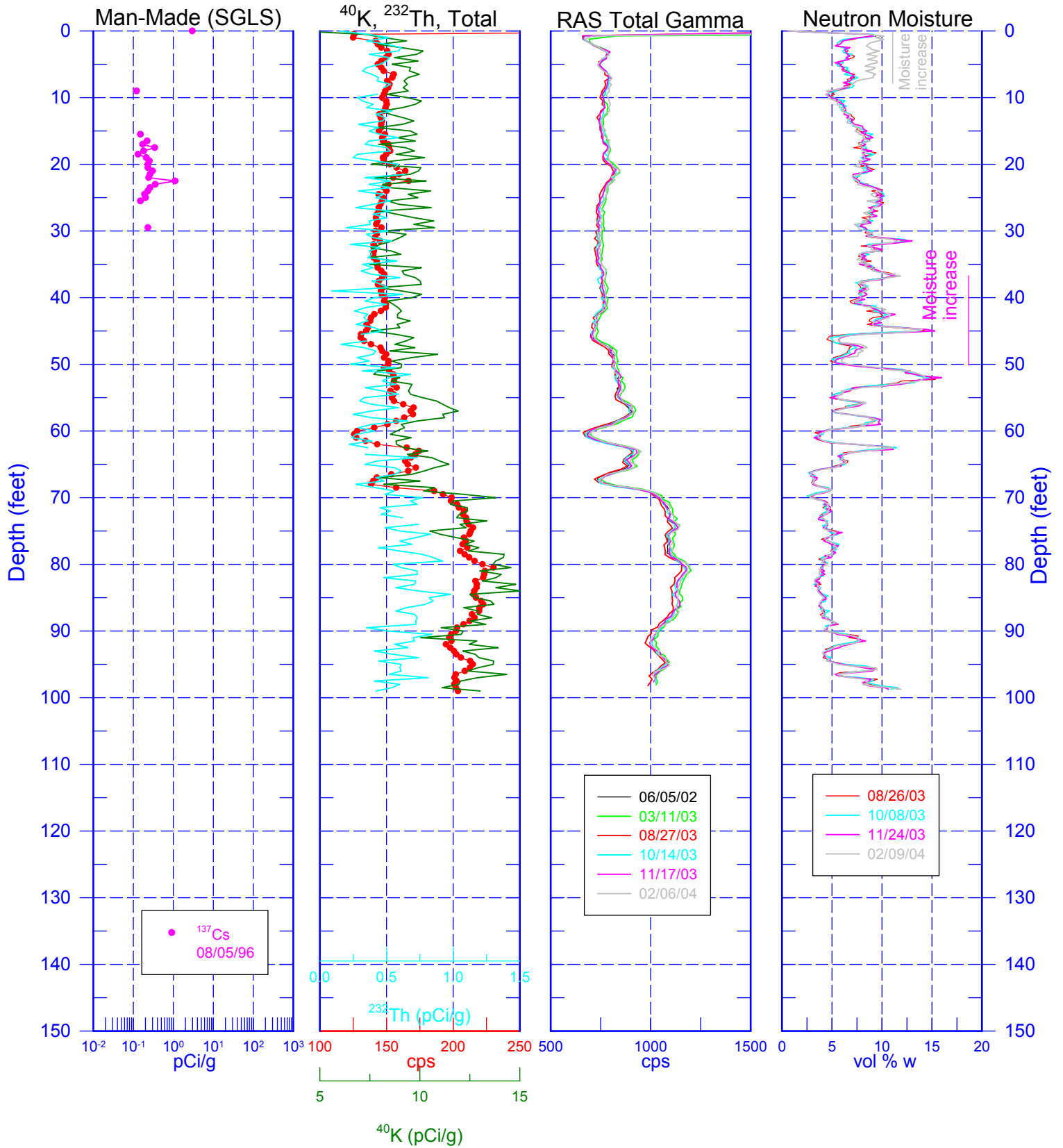
## 40-12-07





# Tank S-112

## 40-12-09



## Borehole Information

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<b>Coordinates (WA Plane):</b>	<b>North: 134426.712</b>	<b>East: 566770.365</b>	<b>Elevation (m): 203.285</b>
<b>Drill Date: 10/31/1971</b>	<b>Type: Cable Tool</b>	<b>Depth (ft): 98</b>	<b>Depth Datum: TOC</b>
<b>Depth/Water (ft): Dry</b>		<b>D/W Date: 2/5/05</b>	<b>D/W Reference: Stoller</b>
<b>Comments: None.</b>			

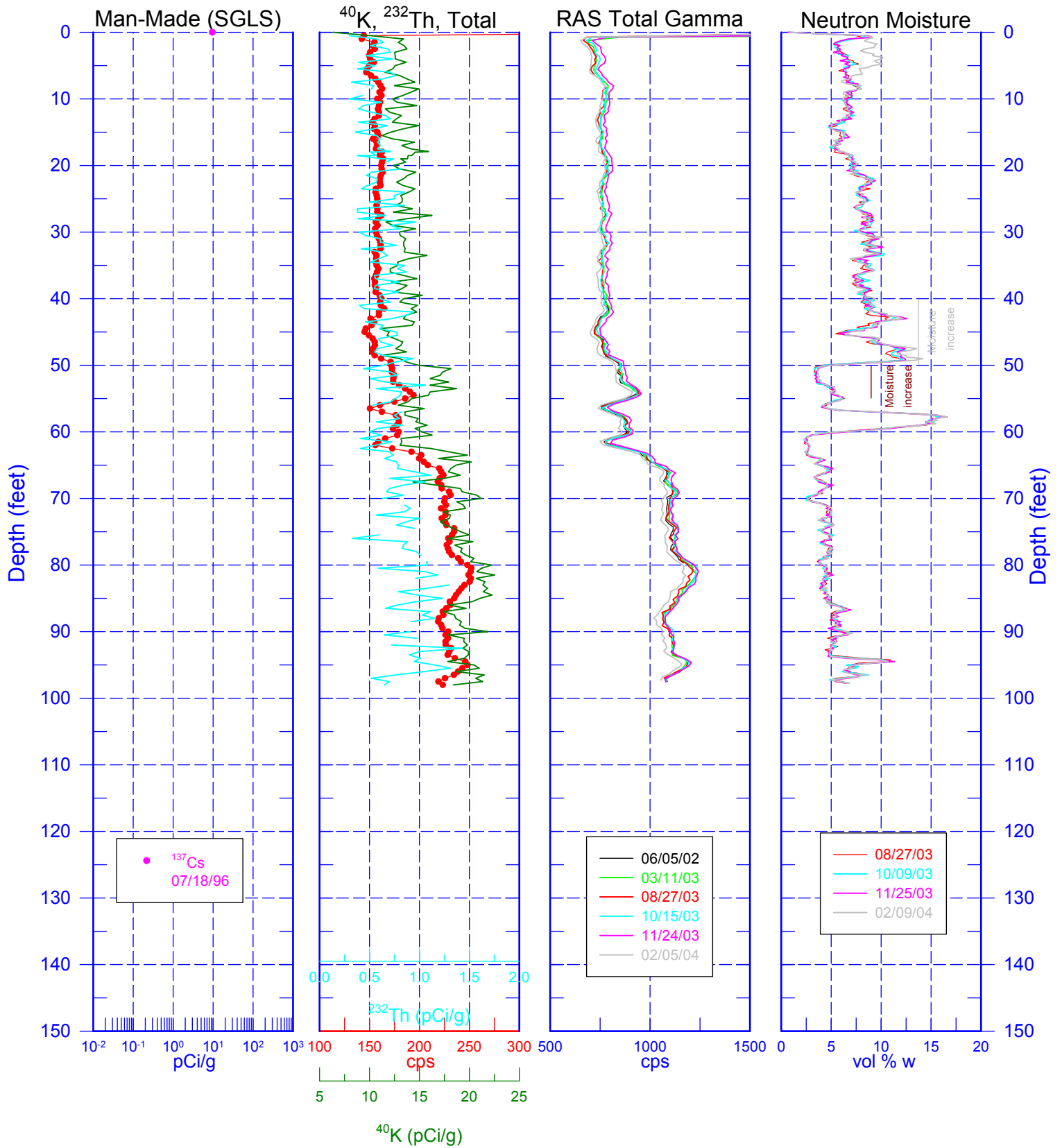
Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]



# Tank S-109

## 40-09-06



**Appendix F**  
**Tank S-102 Retrieval Monitoring**  
**Log Plots**

## Borehole Information

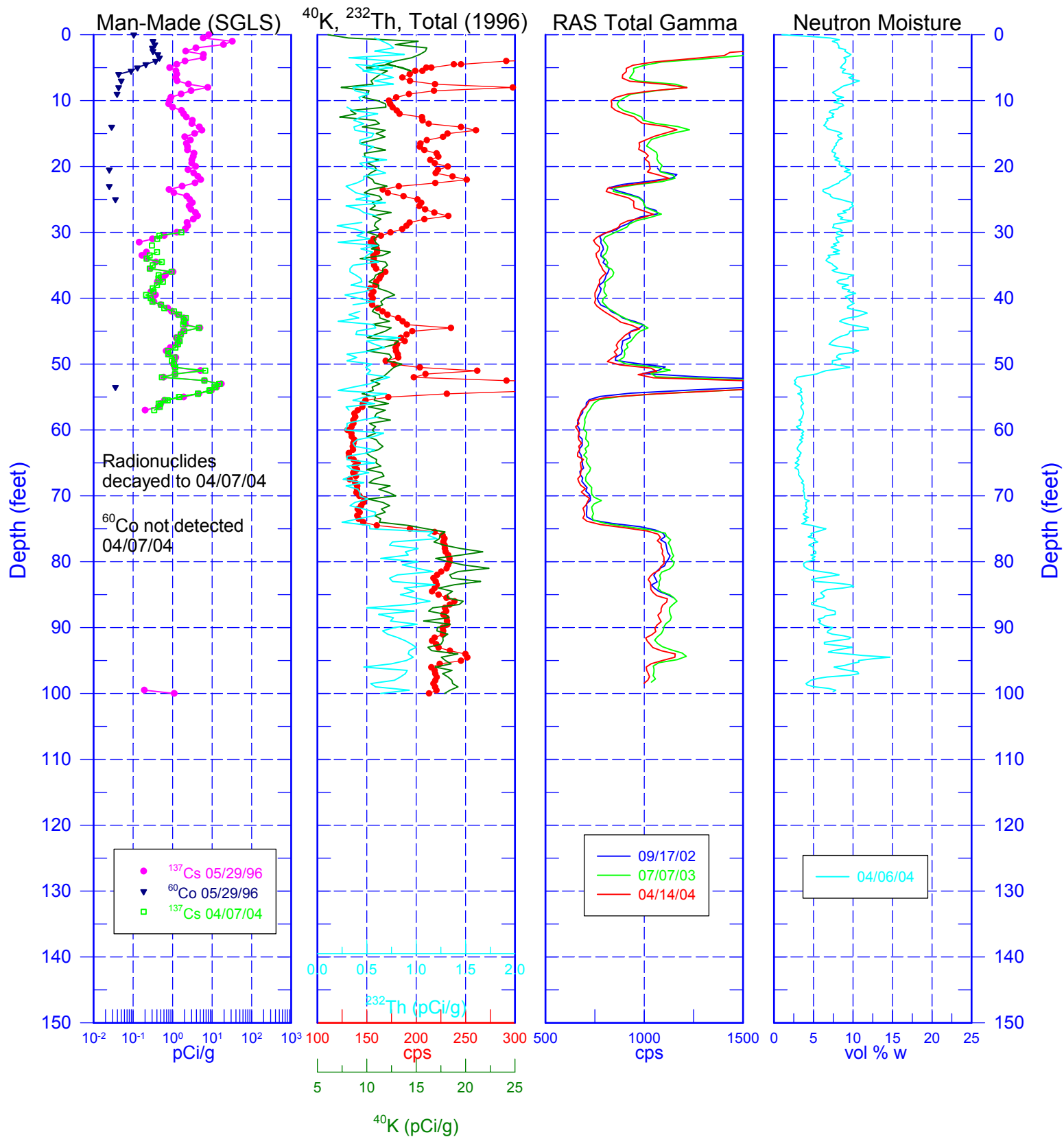
<b>Coordinates (HAN Plant):</b>	<b>North: 36204</b>	<b>West: 75815</b>	<b>Elevation (ft): 663.80</b>
<b>Coordinates (WA Plane):</b>	<b>North: 134495.937</b>	<b>East: 566789.226</b>	<b>Elevation (m): 203.371</b>
<b>Drill Date: 2/28/1974</b>	<b>Type: Cable Tool</b>	<b>Depth (ft): 100</b>	<b>Depth Datum: TOC</b>
<b>Depth/Water (ft): Dry</b>	<b>D/W Date: 4/6/04</b>	<b>D/W Reference: Stoller</b>	
<b>Comments: None.</b>			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]

# Tank S-102

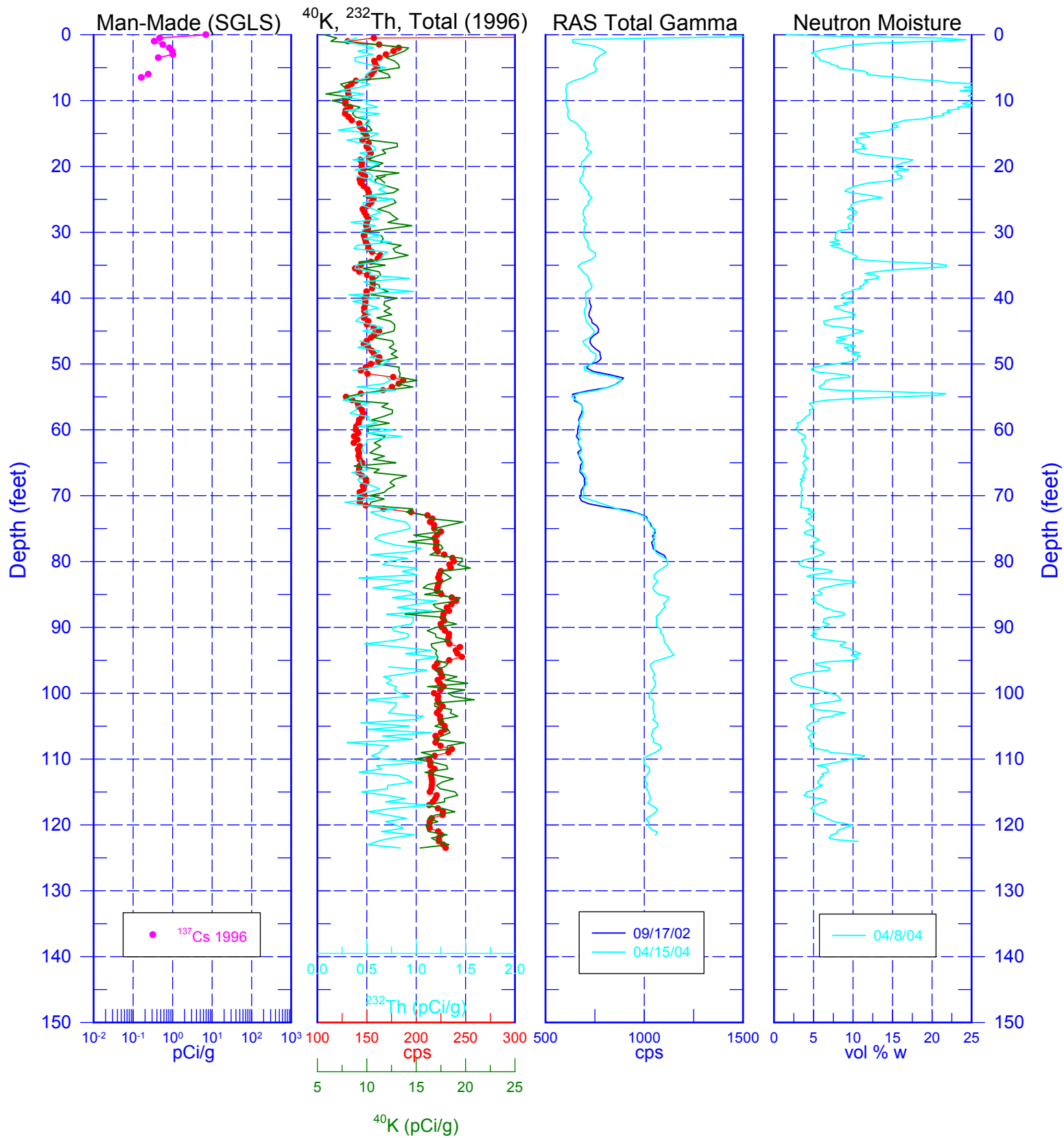
## 40-02-08





# Tank S-102

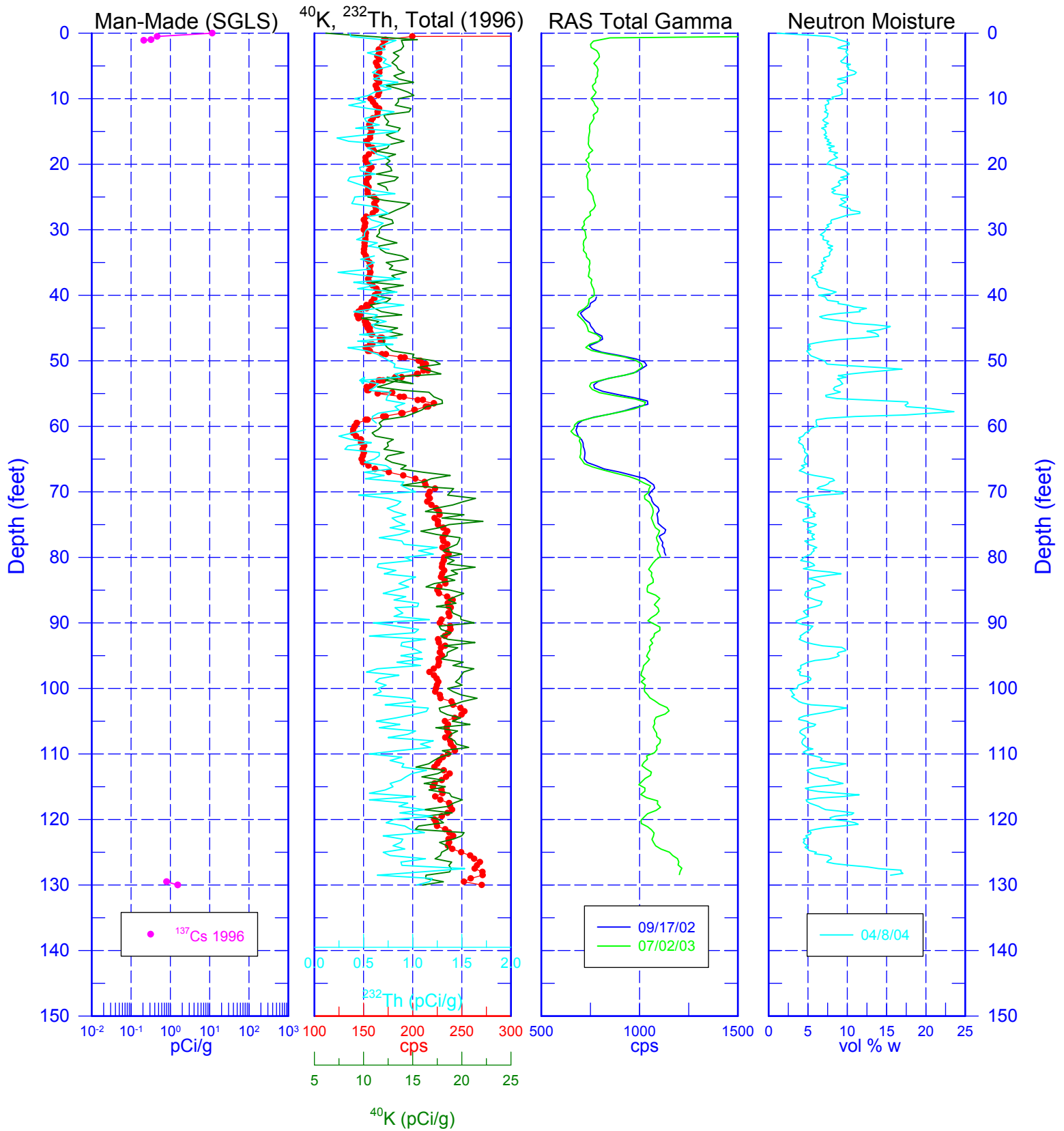
## 40-03-03





# Tank S-102

## 40-02-01

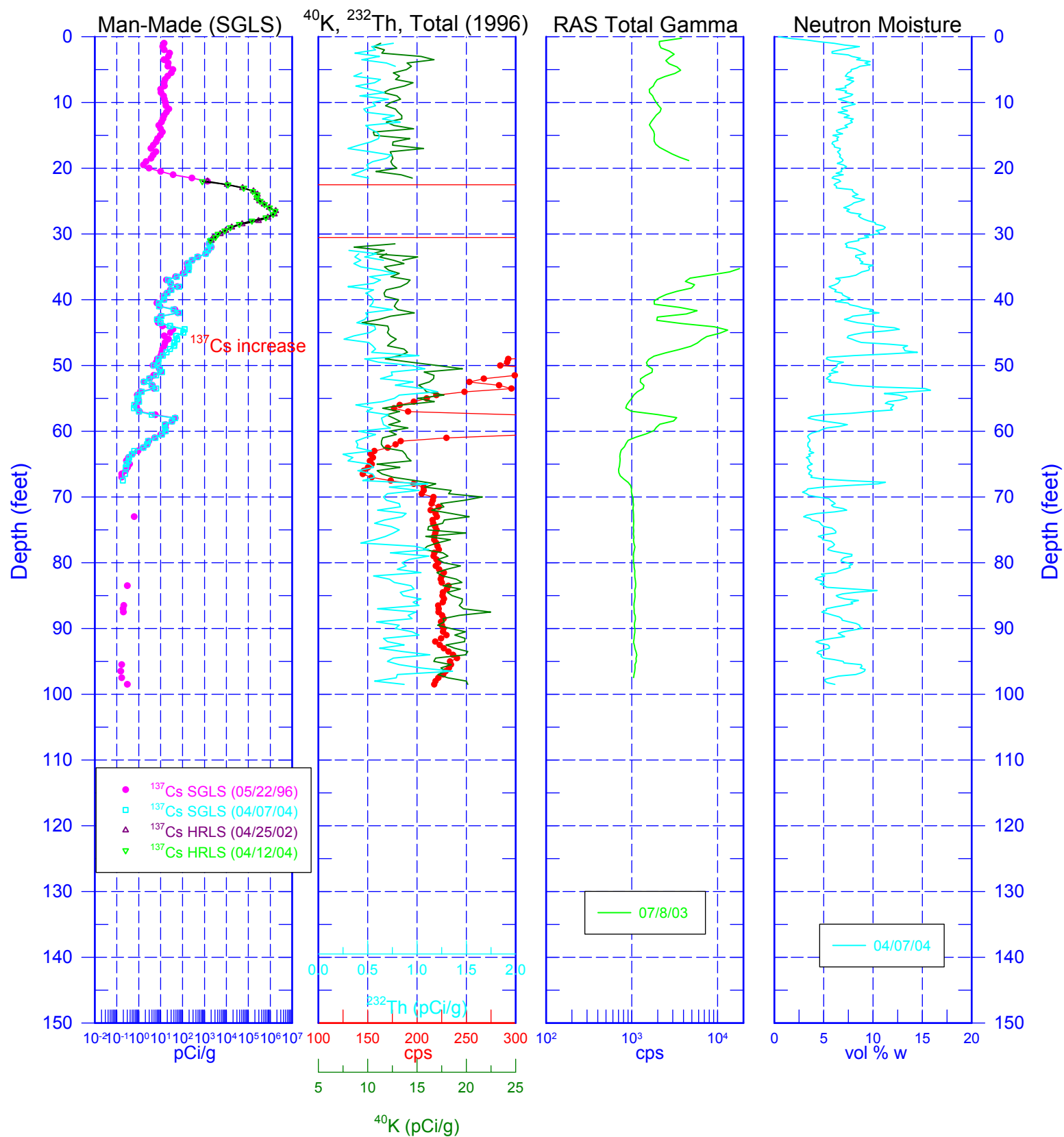


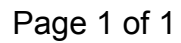




# Tank S-102

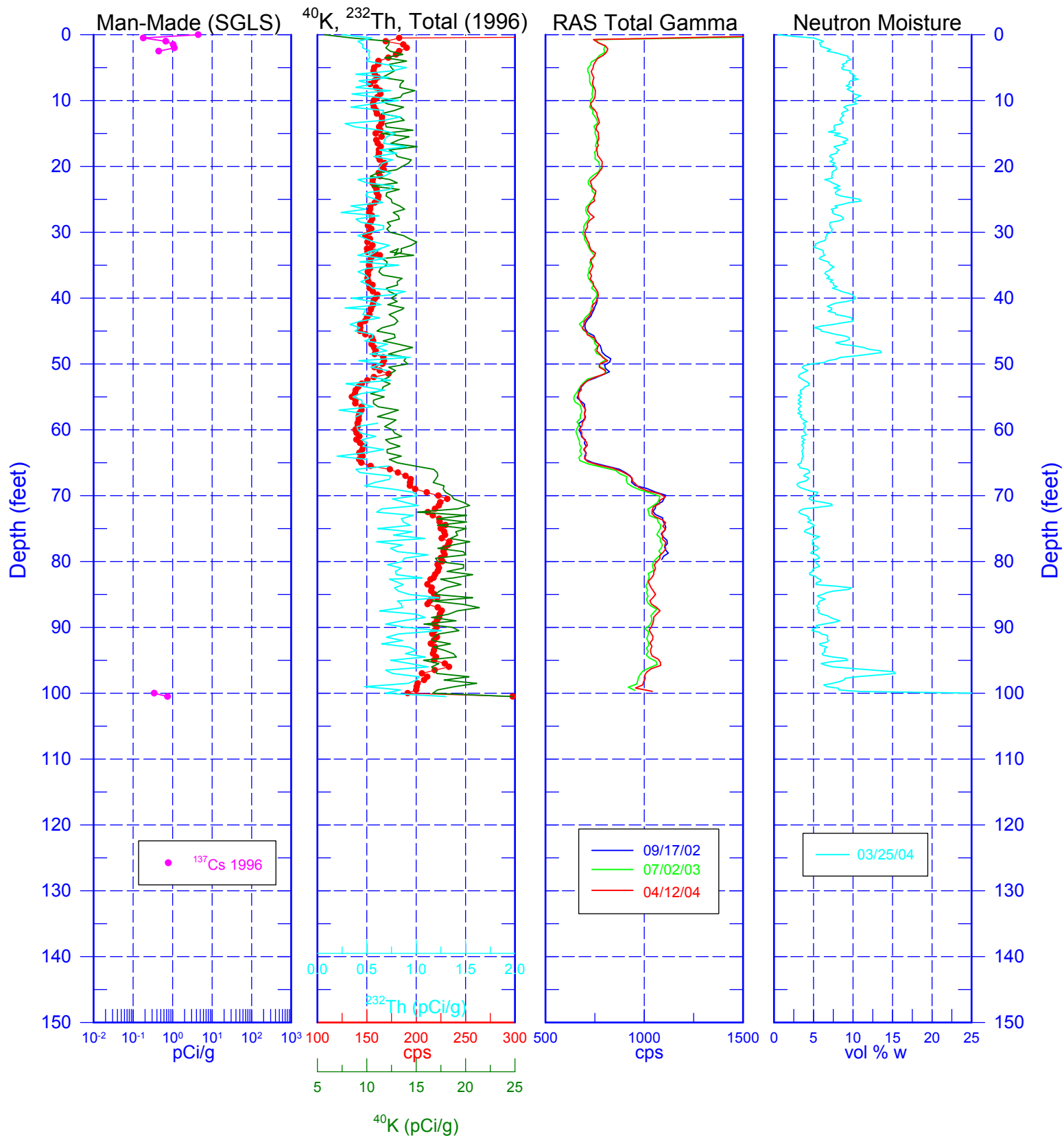
## 40-02-03



[illegible]

# Tank S-102

## 40-02-11



## Borehole Information

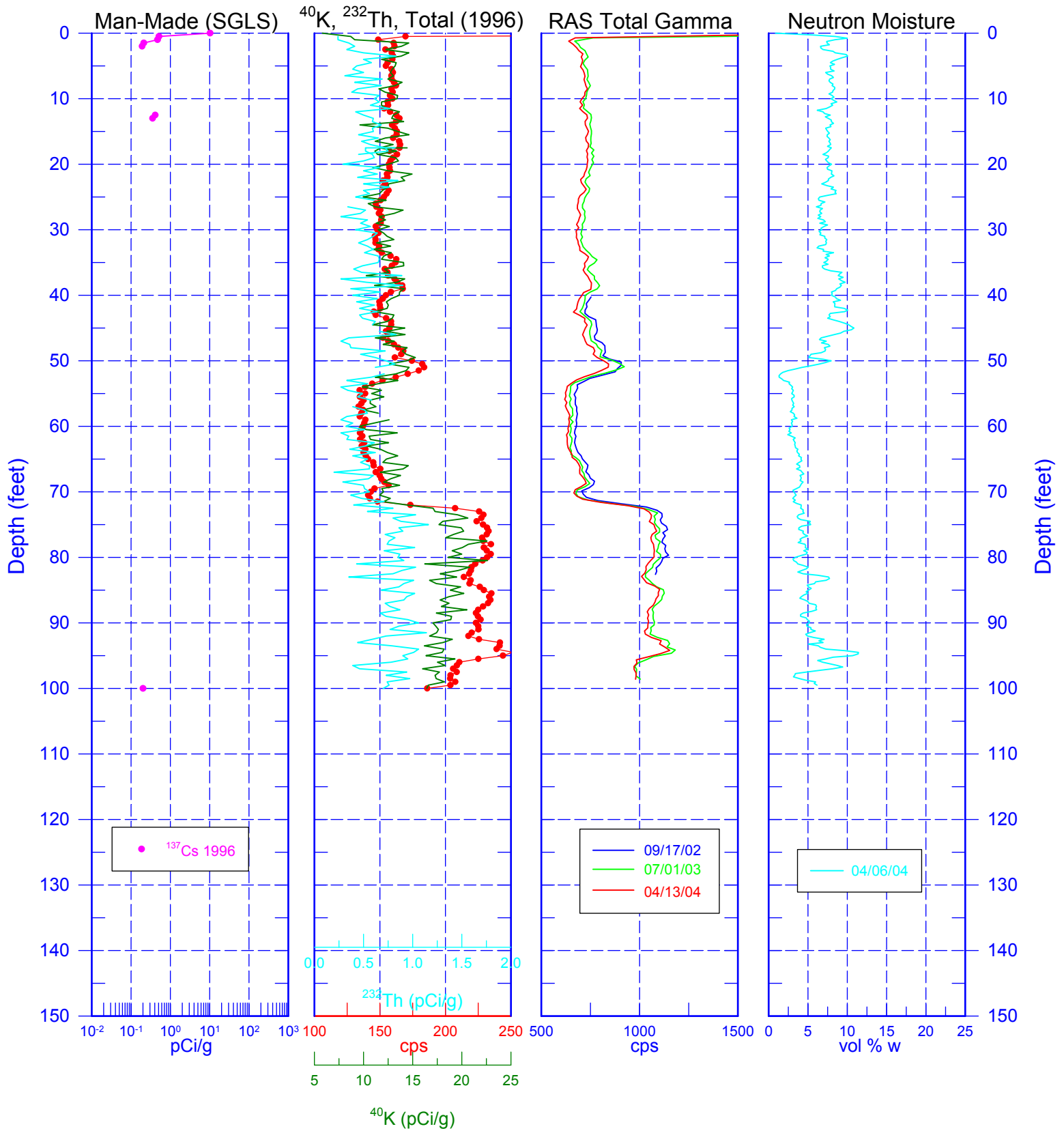
<b>Coordinates (HAN Plant):</b>	<b>North: 36242</b>	<b>West: 75810</b>	<b>Elevation (ft): 663.68</b>
<b>Coordinates (WA Plane):</b>	<b>North: 134507.539</b>	<b>East: 566790.522</b>	<b>Elevation (m): 203.327</b>
<b>Drill Date: 10/31/1971</b>	<b>Type: Cable Tool</b>	<b>Depth (ft): 100</b>	<b>Depth Datum: TOC</b>
<b>Depth/Water (ft): Dry</b>		<b>D/W Date: 4/6/04</b>	<b>D/W Reference: Stoller</b>
<b>Comments: None.</b>			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]

# Tank S-102

## 40-02-10



## Borehole Information

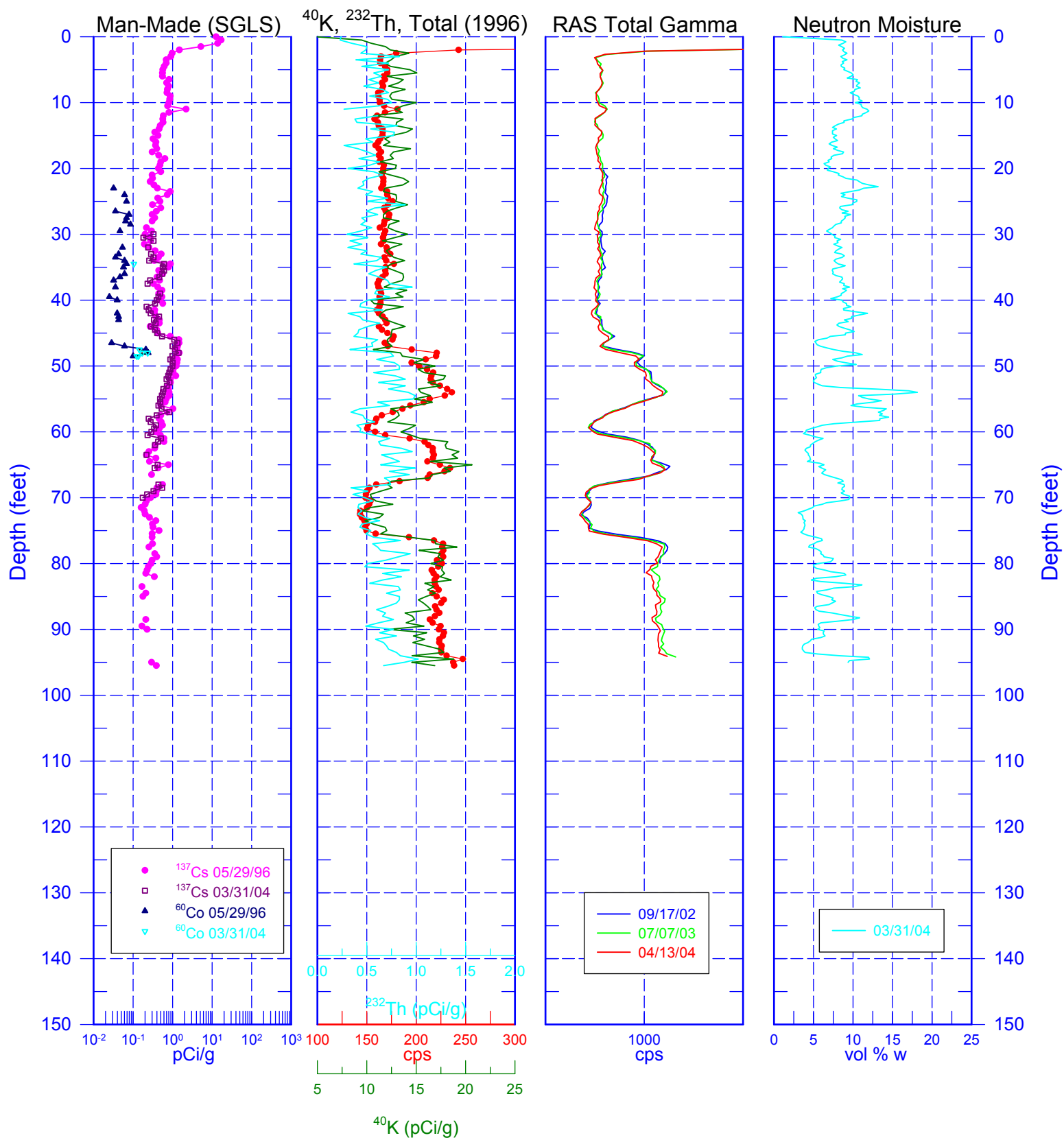
<b>Coordinates (HAN Plant):</b>	<b>North: 36183</b>	<b>West: 75783</b>	<b>Elevation (ft): 663.65</b>
<b>Coordinates (WA Plane):</b>	<b>North: 134489.545</b>	<b>East: 566798.674</b>	<b>Elevation (m): 203.315</b>
<b>Drill Date: 9/30/1971</b>	<b>Type: Cable Tool</b>	<b>Depth (ft): 95.5</b>	<b>Depth Datum: TOC</b>
<b>Depth/Water (ft): Dry</b>	<b>D/W Date: 3/31/04</b>	<b>D/W Reference: Stoller</b>	
<b>Comments: None.</b>			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	100	6	0.28	0	Stoller

[illegible]

# Tank S-102

## 40-02-07

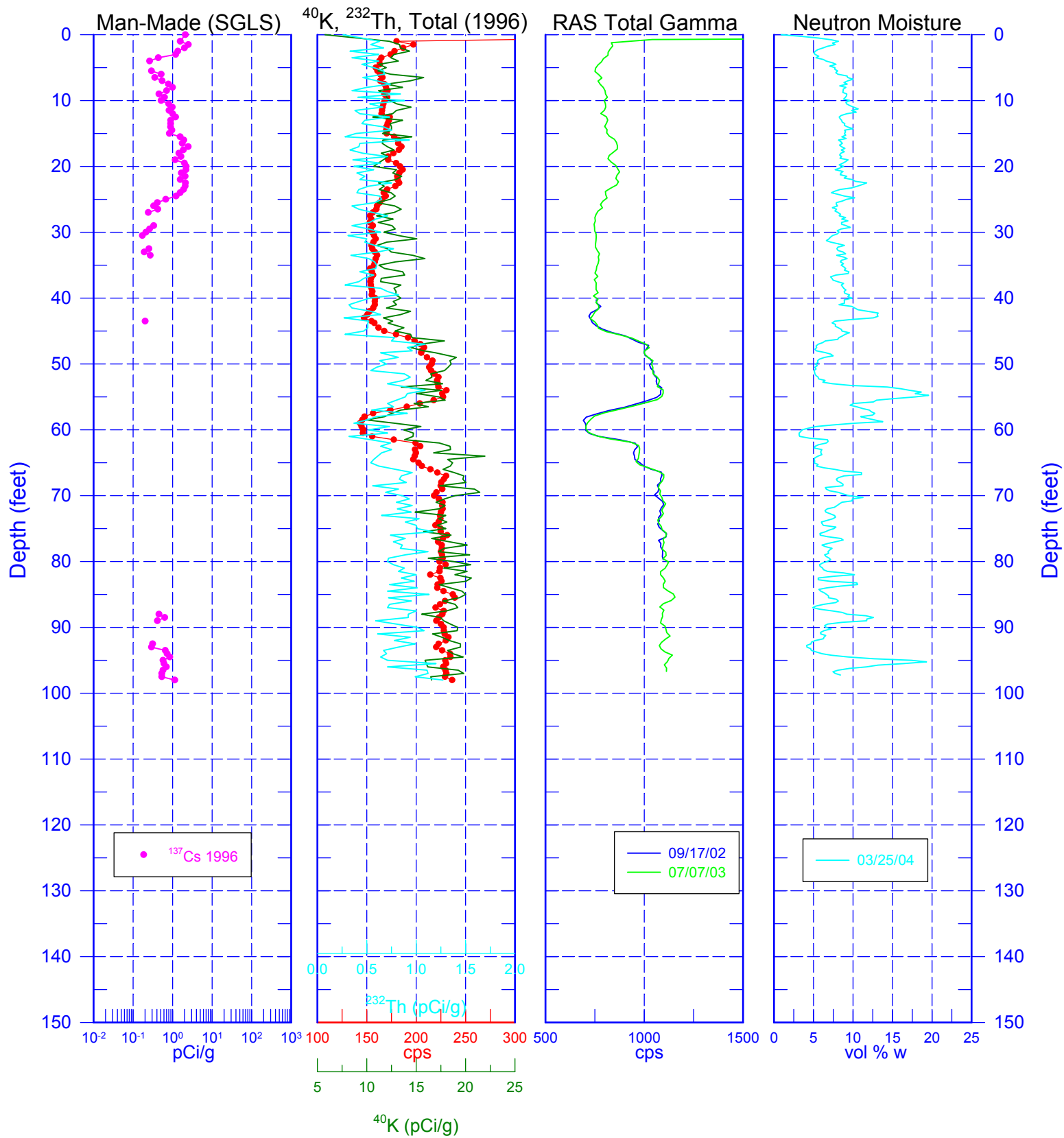






# Tank S-102

## 40-02-05



## Borehole Information

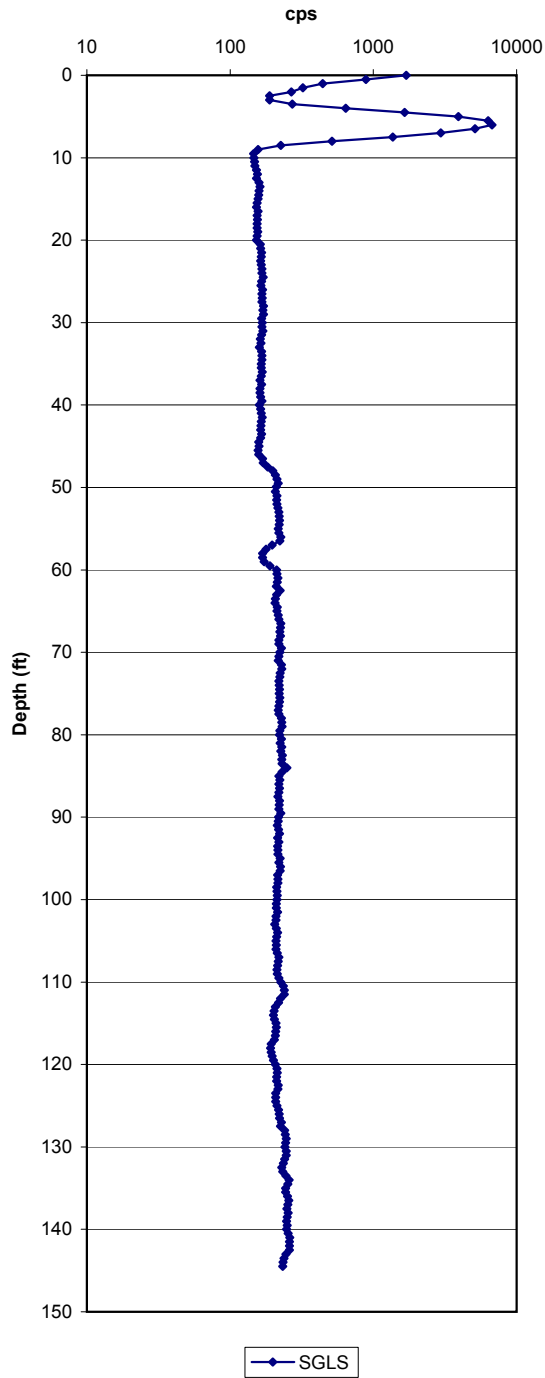
Coordinates (HAN Plant):	North: 36186	West: 75722	Elevation (ft): 663.00
Coordinates (WA Plane):	North: 134509.725	East: 566815.338	Elevation (m): 204.058
Drill Date: 3/13/1952	Type: Cable Tool	Depth (ft): 144.5	Depth Datum: TOC
Depth/Water (ft): Dry	D/W Date: 7/9/03	D/W Reference: Stoller	
Comments: The casing is perforated from 40 to 100 ft.			

Type	Top(ft)	Bottom (ft)	ID (in)	Thick. (in)	Stickup (ft)	Reference
Steel	0	150	5	0.28	0	Stoller

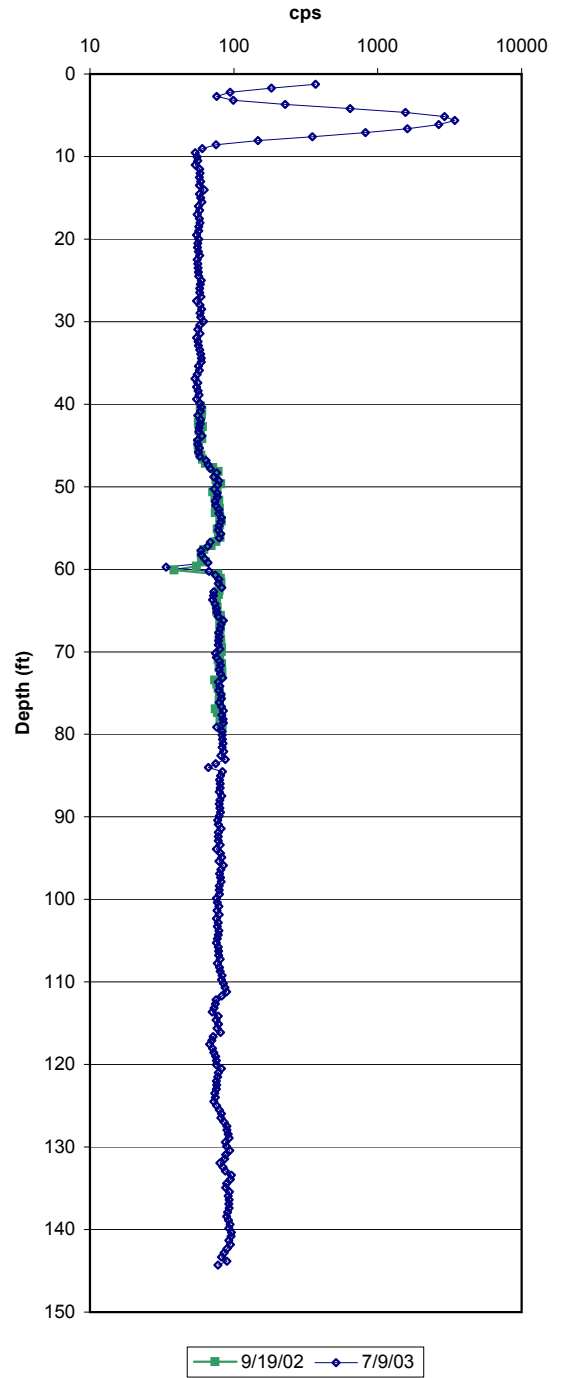
[illegible]

## Borehole 40-02-04

**SGLS Total Gamma**  
Log Date: 5/23/96



**RAS Total Gamma (Medium Detector)**  
Log Date: See Legend Below



**Appendix G**  
**Tank C-105 Characterization Drilling**  
**Log Plots for Borehole C4297**

## C4297 Log Data Report

### Borehole Information:

<b>Borehole:</b> C4297		<b>Site:</b> 241-C-105			
<b>Coordinates (Hanford Plant)</b>		<b>GWL (ft)<sup>1</sup>:</b> Dry		<b>GWL Date:</b> 03/23/04	
<b>North</b> 42819.84 ft	<b>West</b> 48359.79	<b>Drill Date</b> 03/04	<b>Ground Level Elevation</b> Not Available	<b>Total Depth (ft)</b> 196.5	<b>Type</b> Percussion

### Casing Information:

Casing Type	Stickup (ft)	Outer Diameter (in.)	Inside Diameter (in.)	Thickness (in.)	Top (ft)	Bottom (ft)
Threaded Steel	0.7	10 3/4	9 3/4	1/2	0	152.09
Threaded Steel	3.7	8 5/8	7 5/8	1/2	0	195.58

### Borehole Notes:

Casing, drilling, and groundwater information were provided by the driller. The casing thickness of 0.5 in. was confirmed by e-mail from David Myers of CH2M HILL. The coordinates were also provided by CH2M HILL. Logging data acquisition is referenced to the ground surface.

### Logging Equipment Information:

<b>Logging System:</b> Gamma 1E	<b>Type:</b> SGLS (70%) SN: 34TP40587A
<b>Calibration Date:</b> 01/04	<b>Calibration Reference:</b> GJO-2004-568-TAC
	<b>Logging Procedure:</b> MAC-HGLP 1.6.5, Rev. 0

<b>Logging System:</b> Gamma 2A	<b>Type:</b> SGLS (35%)
<b>Calibration Date:</b> 03/04	<b>Calibration Reference:</b> Not yet available
	<b>Logging Procedure:</b> MAC-HGLP 1.6.5, Rev. 0

<b>Logging System:</b> Gamma 2F	<b>Type:</b> NMLS (SN: H380932510)
<b>Calibration Date:</b> 09/03	<b>Calibration Reference:</b> GJO-2003-520-TAC
	<b>Logging Procedure:</b> MAC-HGLP 1.6.5, Rev. 0

### Spectral Gamma Logging System (SGLS) Log Run Information:

Log Run	3	4	5 Repeat	6	7
Date	03/03/04	03/03/04	03/03/04	03/19/04	03/19/04
Logging Engineer	Spatz	Spatz	Spatz	Spatz	Spatz
Start Depth (ft)	149.43	149.0	50.0	194.62	194.0

Log Run	3	4	5 Repeat	6	7
Finish Depth (ft)	149.93	0.0	35.0	194.62	145.0
Count Time (sec)	100	100	100	200	200
Live/Real	R	R	R	R	R
Shield (Y/N)	N	N	N	N	N
MSA Interval (ft)	None	1	1	None	1
ft/min	N/A <sup>2</sup>	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A
Pre-Verification	AE098CAB	AE098CAB	AE098CAB	BA317CAB	BA317CAB
Start File	AE098000	AE098001	AE098151	BA317000	BA317001
Finish File	AE098000	AE098150	AE098166	BA317000	BA317050
Post-Verification	AE098CAA	AE098CAA	AE098CAA	BA317CAA	BA317CAA
Depth Return Error (in.)	N/A	-1	0	N/A	N/A
Comments	No fine-gain adjustment.	No fine-gain adjustment.	No fine-gain adjustment.	No fine-gain adjustment.	Fine-gain adjustment after: BA317003, -010, -022.

Log Run	8 Repeat				
Date	03/19/04				
Logging Engineer	Spatz				
Start Depth (ft)	160.0				
Finish Depth (ft)	155.0				
Count Time (sec)	200				
Live/Real	R				
Shield (Y/N)	N				
MSA Interval (ft)	1				
ft/min	N/A				
Pre-Verification	BA317CAB				
Start File	BA317051				
Finish File	BA317056				
Post-Verification	BA317CAA				
Depth Return Error (in.)	-0.25				
Comments	No fine-gain adjustment.				

### **Neutron Moisture Logging System (NMLS) Log Run Information:**

Log Run	1	2 Repeat	9	10 Repeat	
Date	03/02/04	03/02/04	03/23/04	03/23/04	
Logging Engineer	Spatz	Spatz	Pearson	Pearson	
Start Depth (ft)	0.0	80.0	145.0	157.0	
Finish Depth (ft)	95.0	149.25	194.5	162.0	
Count Time (sec)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Live/Real	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Shield (Y/N)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	
Sample Interval (ft)	0.25	0.25	0.25	0.25	
ft/min	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	
Pre-Verification	BF161CAB	BF161CAB	BF162CAB	BF162CAB	
Start File	BF161000	BF161381	BF162000	BF162199	
Finish File	BF161380	BF161658	BF162198	BF162219	
Post-Verification	BF161CAA	BF161CAA	BF162CAA	BF162CAA	
Depth Return Error (in.)	N/A	+0.5	N/A	+.05	
Comments	No fine-gain adjustment.	Repeat 80-95 ft.	No fine-gain adjustment.	No fine-gain adjustment.	



### **Logging Operation Notes:**

Spectral gamma and moisture logging were performed in this borehole during March 2004 on four separate days. SGLS G1E was used for logging runs 3, 4, and 5 and G2A for log runs 6, 7, and 8. Logging was conducted with a centralizer on the sonde. Logging measurements are referenced to ground surface. Repeat sections were collected in this borehole to evaluate system performance.

### **Analysis Notes:**

<b>Analyst:</b>	Henwood	<b>Date:</b>	03/30/04	<b>Reference:</b>	GJO-HGLP 1.6.3, Rev. 0
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Pre-run and post-run verifications for each logging system were performed for each day's log event. The acceptance criteria were met for all logging systems.

A casing correction for 0.5-in.-thick casing was applied for the steel casing to the total depth of the borehole. The 0.5-in. casing wall thickness is provided by CH2M HILL.

SGLS spectra were processed in batch mode using APTEC SUPERVISOR to identify individual energy peaks and determine count rates. Concentrations were calculated with EXCEL worksheet templates identified as G2AFeb04.xls and G1EJan04.xls for the SGLSs, using efficiency functions and corrections for casing, water, and dead time as determined from annual calibrations. Dead time corrections are applied where dead times exceed 10.5 percent. Where SGLS dead time exceeds 40 percent, pulse pileup and peak spreading may occur in a spectrum that results in an underestimation of the concentration of man-made radionuclides. Dead time of 40 percent was exceeded in two depth intervals (13 and 14 ft). Because the interval of high dead time was thin, it was determined the HRLS could not be efficiently deployed to obtain data. No correction for water was necessary in this borehole.

NMLS log spectra were processed in batch mode using APTEC Supervisor to determine count rates. The volume fraction of water was not calculated because there is no valid calibration for a 10-in.-diameter borehole. However, increasing count rates are a reliable indicator of increasing moisture content.

### **Log Plot Notes:**

Separate log plots are provided for the man-made radionuclides ( $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{154}\text{Eu}$ , and  $^{60}\text{Co}$ ) detected in the borehole, naturally occurring radionuclides ( $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{238}\text{U}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$  [KUT]), a combination of man-made, KUT, and moisture, and total gamma plotted with dead time. For each radionuclide, the energy value of the spectral peak used for quantification is indicated. Unless otherwise noted, all radionuclides are plotted in picocuries per gram (pCi/g). The open circles indicate the minimum detectable level (MDL) for each radionuclide. Error bars on each plot represent error associated with counting statistics only and do not include errors associated with the inverse efficiency function, dead time correction, casing corrections, or water corrections. Repeat log sections are also included.

### **Results and Interpretations:**

$^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{154}\text{Eu}$ , and  $^{60}\text{Co}$  were the man-made radionuclides detected in this borehole.  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  was detected between the ground surface and 19 ft in depth at concentrations between 0.3 and 1,700 pCi/g.  $^{137}\text{Cs}$  was also detected at a few locations near its MDL of approximately 0.2 pCi/g.

$^{60}\text{Co}$  was detected at 12 and 15 ft and between 40 ft and 65 ft. The maximum concentration measured was approximately 1 pCi/g at 15 ft.

$^{154}\text{Eu}$  was detected between 11 and 16 ft. The maximum concentration measured was approximately 400 pCi/g at 13 ft.

The profile of the  $^{137}\text{Cs}$ ,  $^{154}\text{Eu}$ , and  $^{60}\text{Co}$  between approximately 11 and 16 ft is suggestive of a point source of contamination such as a pipeline. A 3-in. inlet line #V103 that connects to the southwest quadrant of tank C-105 lies a few feet northeast from the location of the borehole at a depth of 13.63 ft below grade. It is hypothesized that the log data reflect contamination inside this pipeline.

Recognizable changes in the KUT and total gamma logs occurred in this borehole. At 39 ft, there is a 3-pCi/g increase in  $^{40}\text{K}$  concentration and a decrease in relative moisture content. This increase in apparent  $^{40}\text{K}$  concentration corresponds with the base of the backfill. An interval between 40 and 65 ft appears to reflect alternating layers and mixtures of sand and gravel that coincide with the  $^{60}\text{Co}$  contamination. At 65 ft the  $^{40}\text{K}$  concentrations increase about 5 pCi/g and a thin fine-grained sediment layer exists where relatively higher moisture content is shown. The downward movement of the  $^{60}\text{Co}$  is apparently retarded by this layer. Another thin sediment layer is shown at 75 ft by an increase in  $^{40}\text{K}$ ,  $^{232}\text{Th}$ , and moisture. Between 130 and 135 ft increases in KUT and moisture are exhibited.

Log runs 3, 4, and 5 conducted March 3, 2004 show indications of enhanced radon as reflected by a slightly elevated naturally occurring  $^{238}\text{U}$  concentration between the ground surface and 150 ft in depth. Where the casing size change occurs at approximately 150 ft, the moisture shows an increase in count rate. This increase in count rate is the result of a change from 10-in. to 8-in. casing and probably not a significant difference in moisture content.

The repeat sections indicated good agreement of the man-made radionuclides, naturally occurring KUT, and moisture.

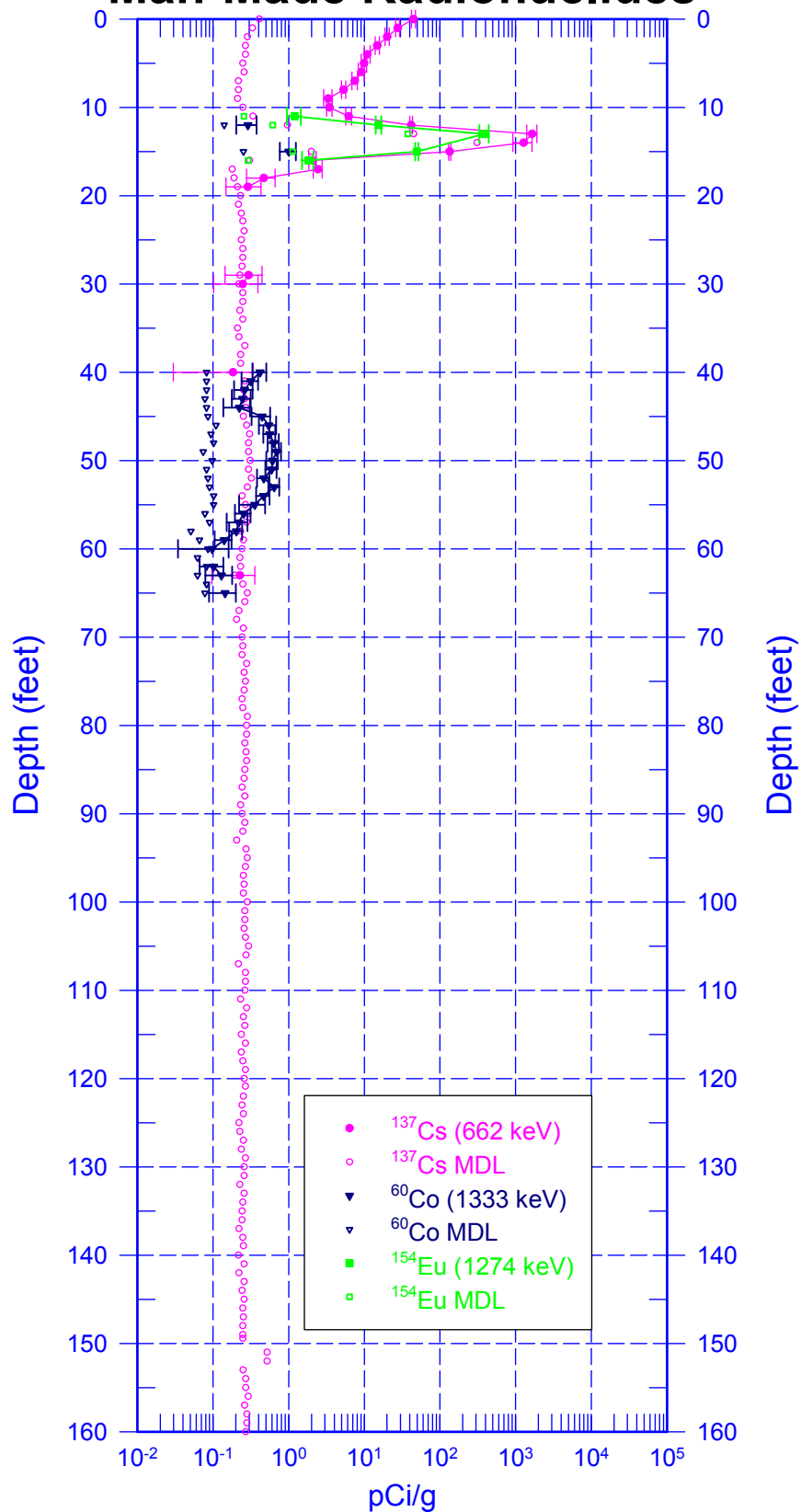
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<sup>1</sup> GWL – groundwater level

<sup>2</sup> N/A – not applicable

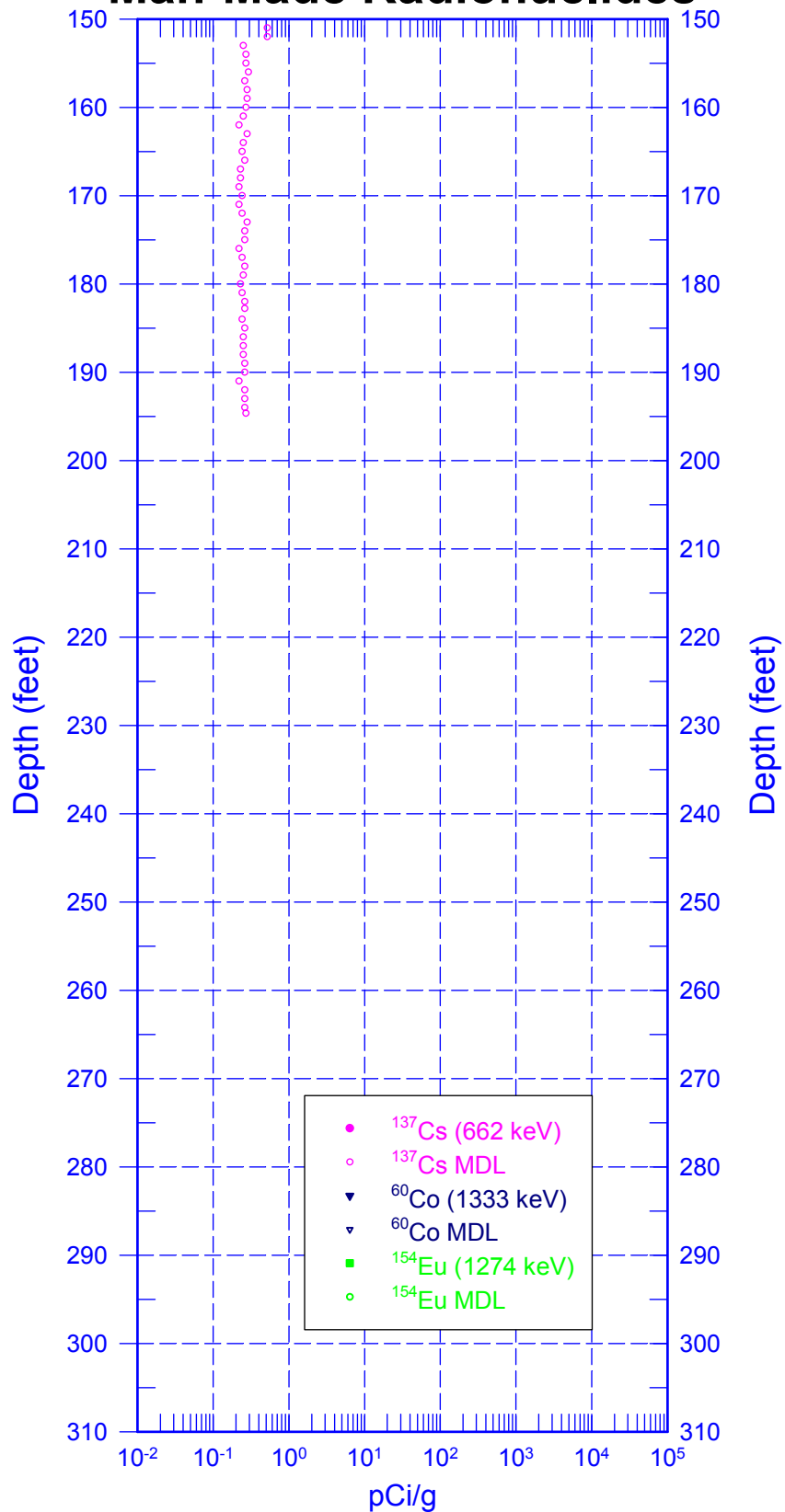
# C4297

## Man-Made Radionuclides



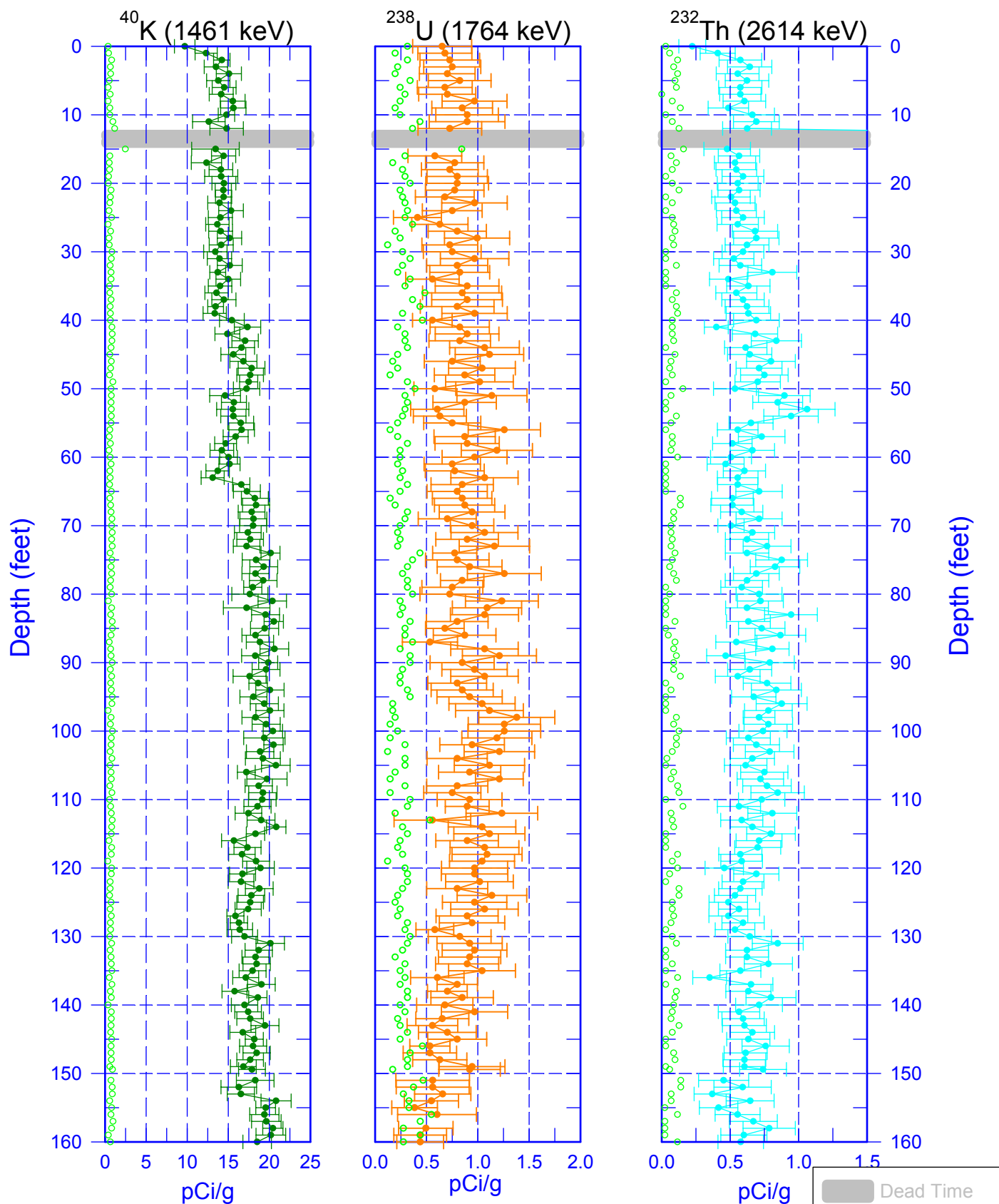
# C4297

## Man-Made Radionuclides



# C4297

## Natural Gamma Logs



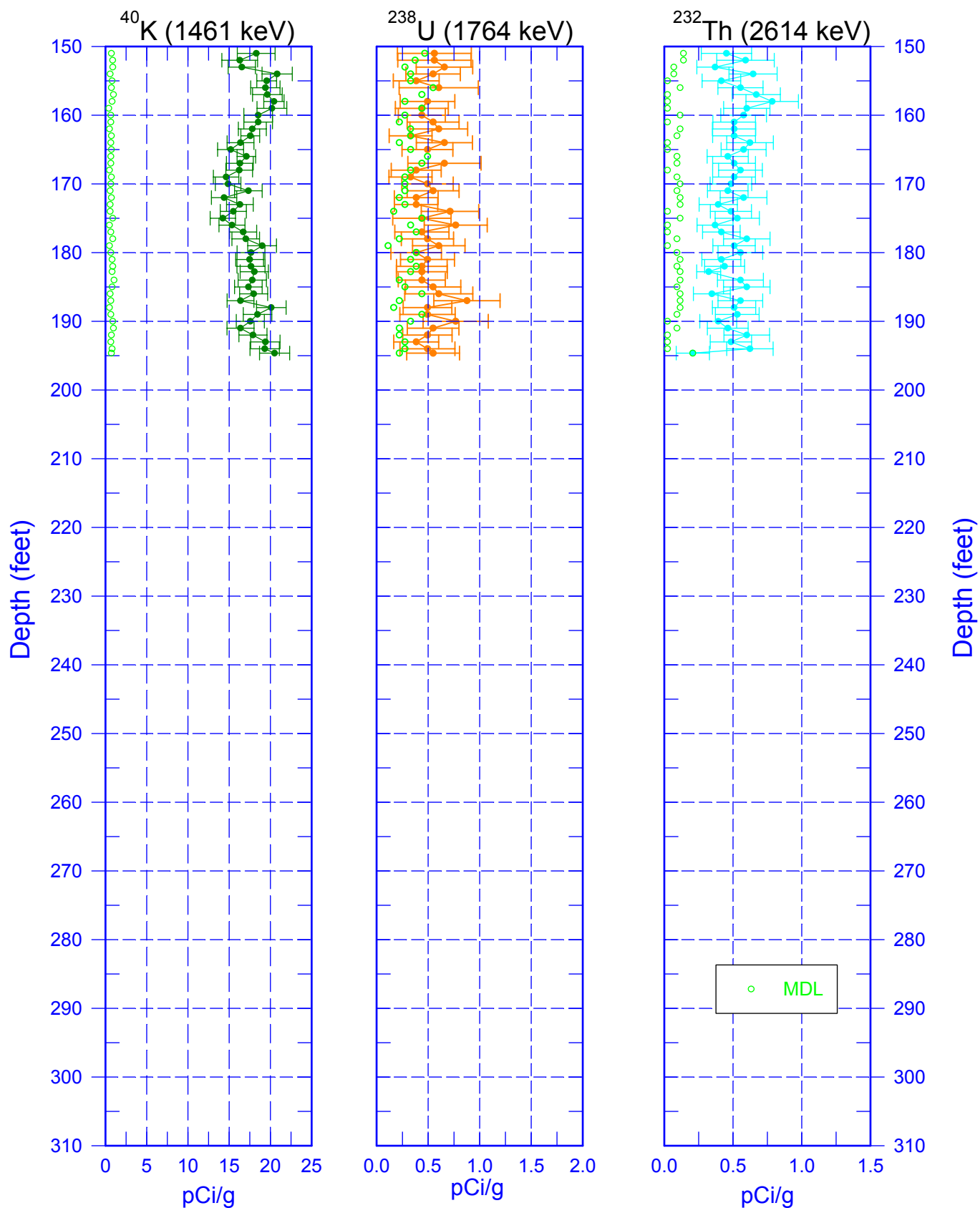
Zero Reference = Ground Surface

Depth scale: 1" = 20 ft

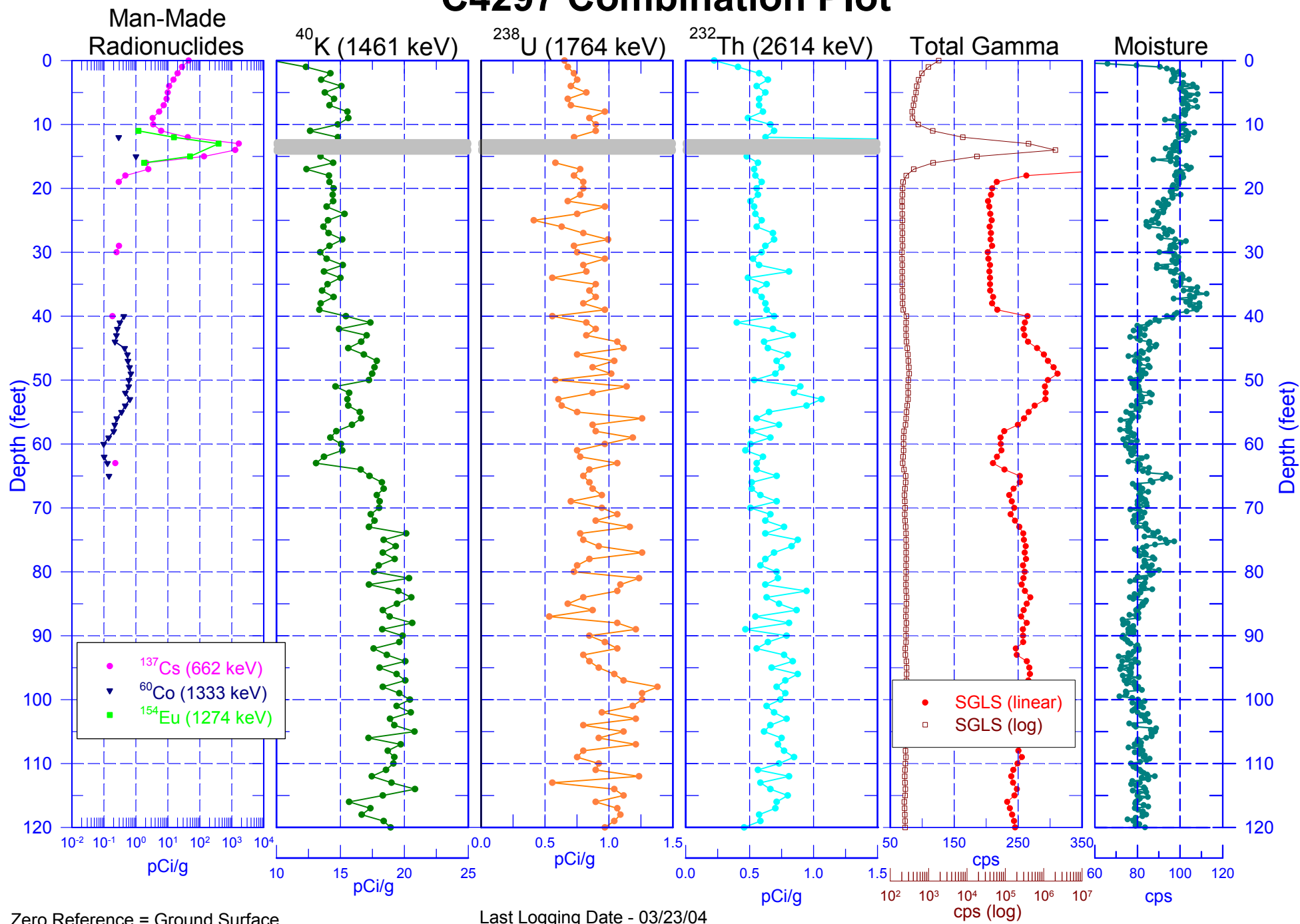
Last Log Date - 03/23/04

# C4297

## Natural Gamma Logs

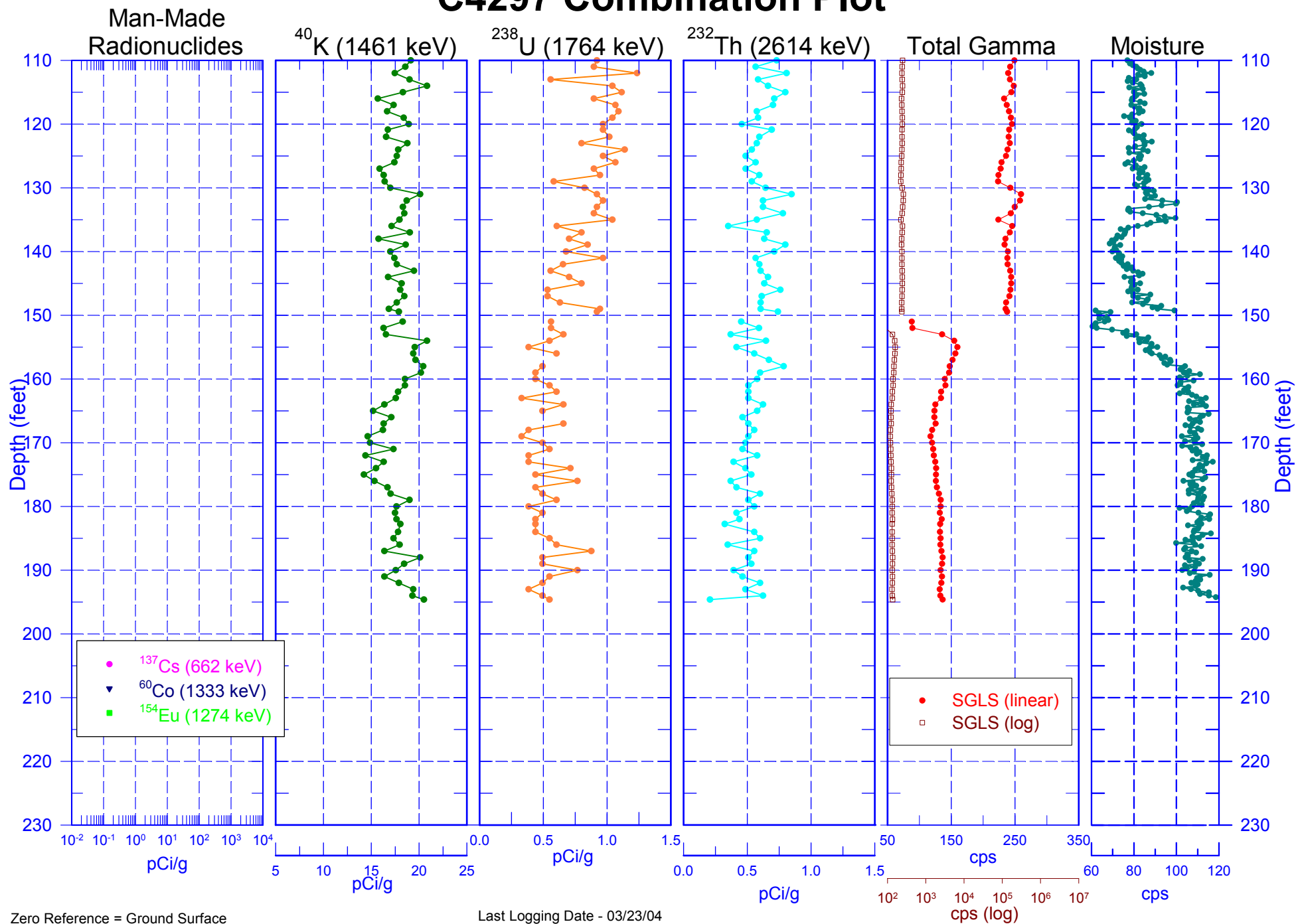


# C4297 Combination Plot



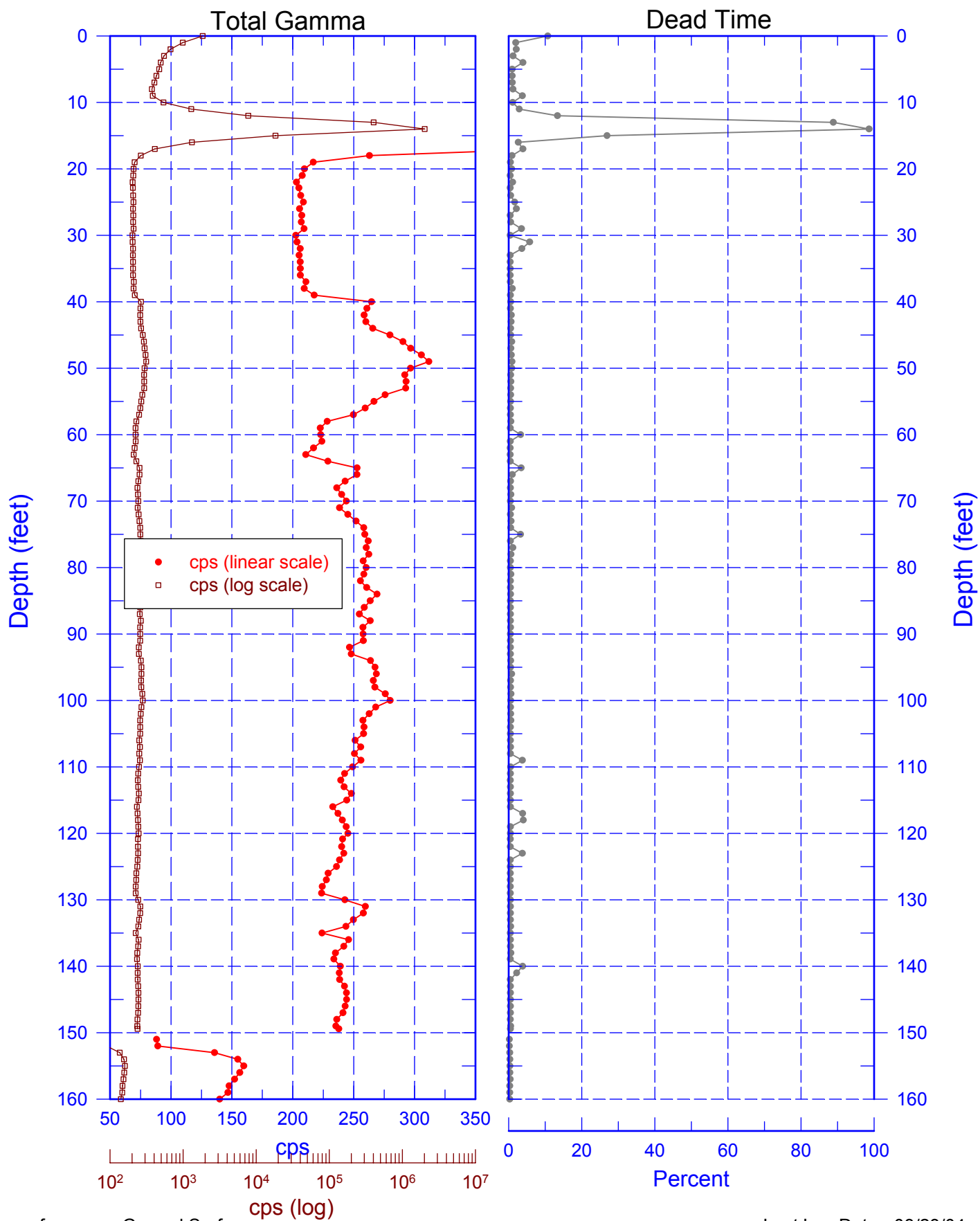


# C4297 Combination Plot



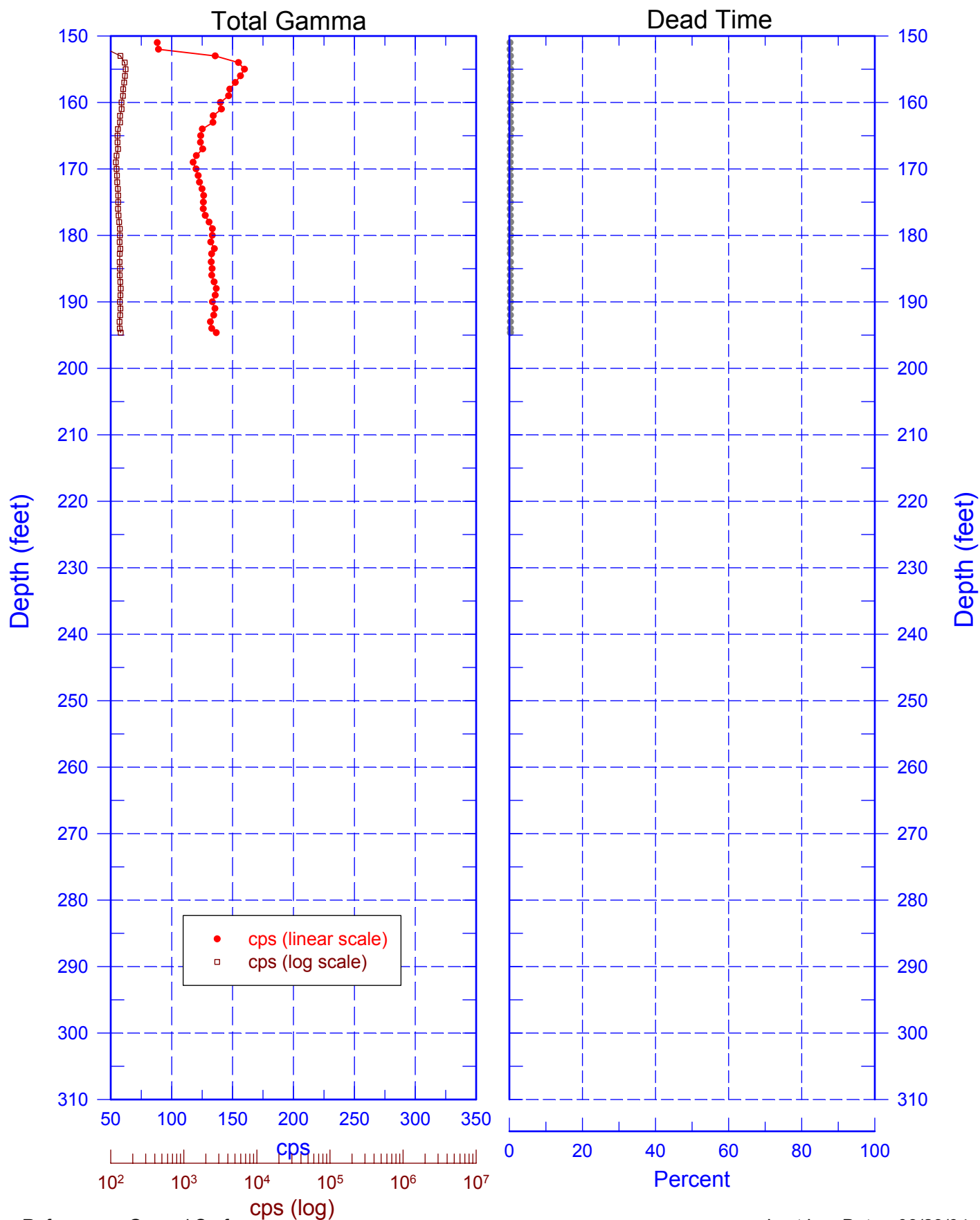
# C4297

## Total Gamma & Dead Time



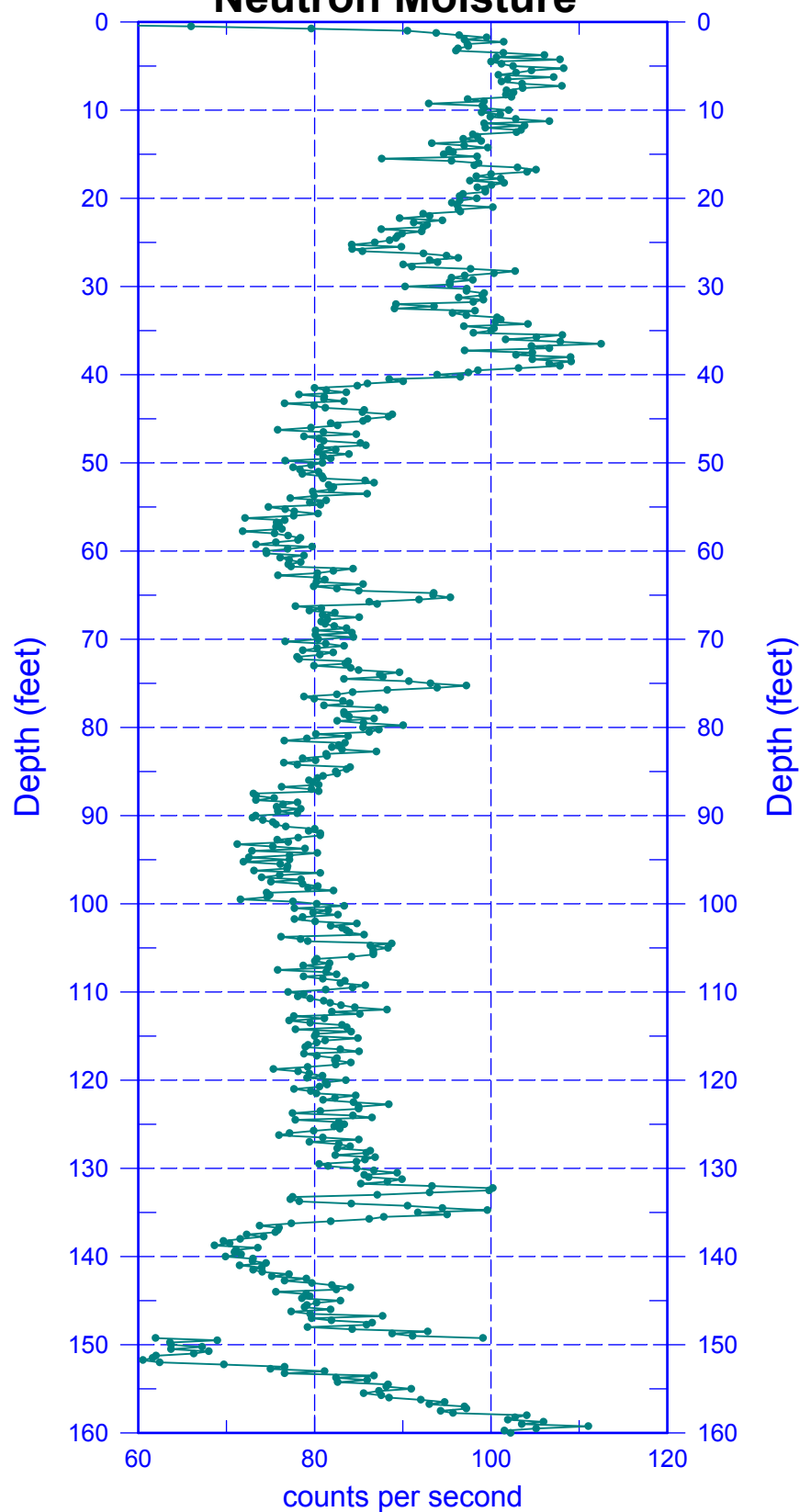
# C4297

## Total Gamma & Dead Time



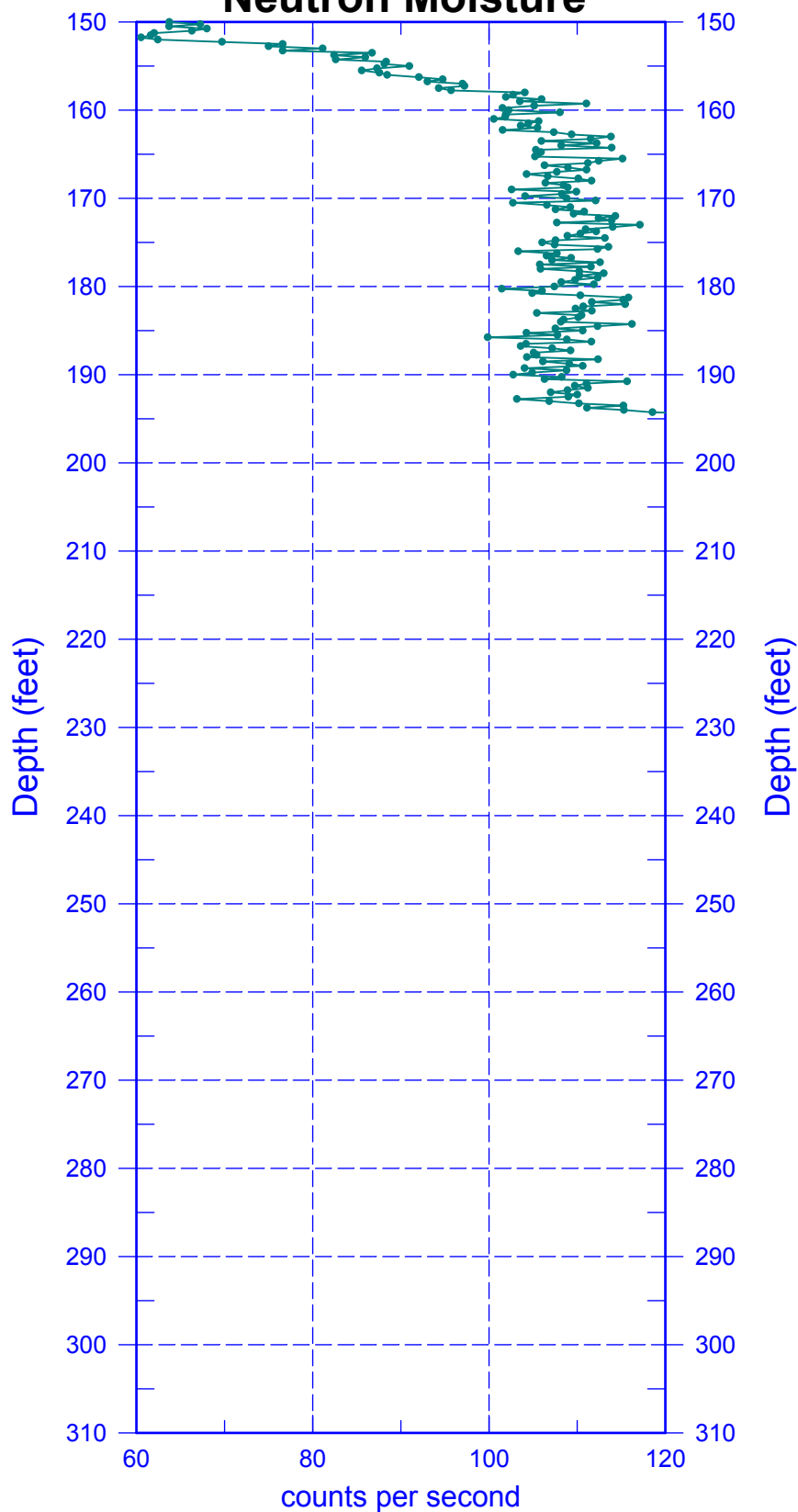
# C4297

## Neutron Moisture



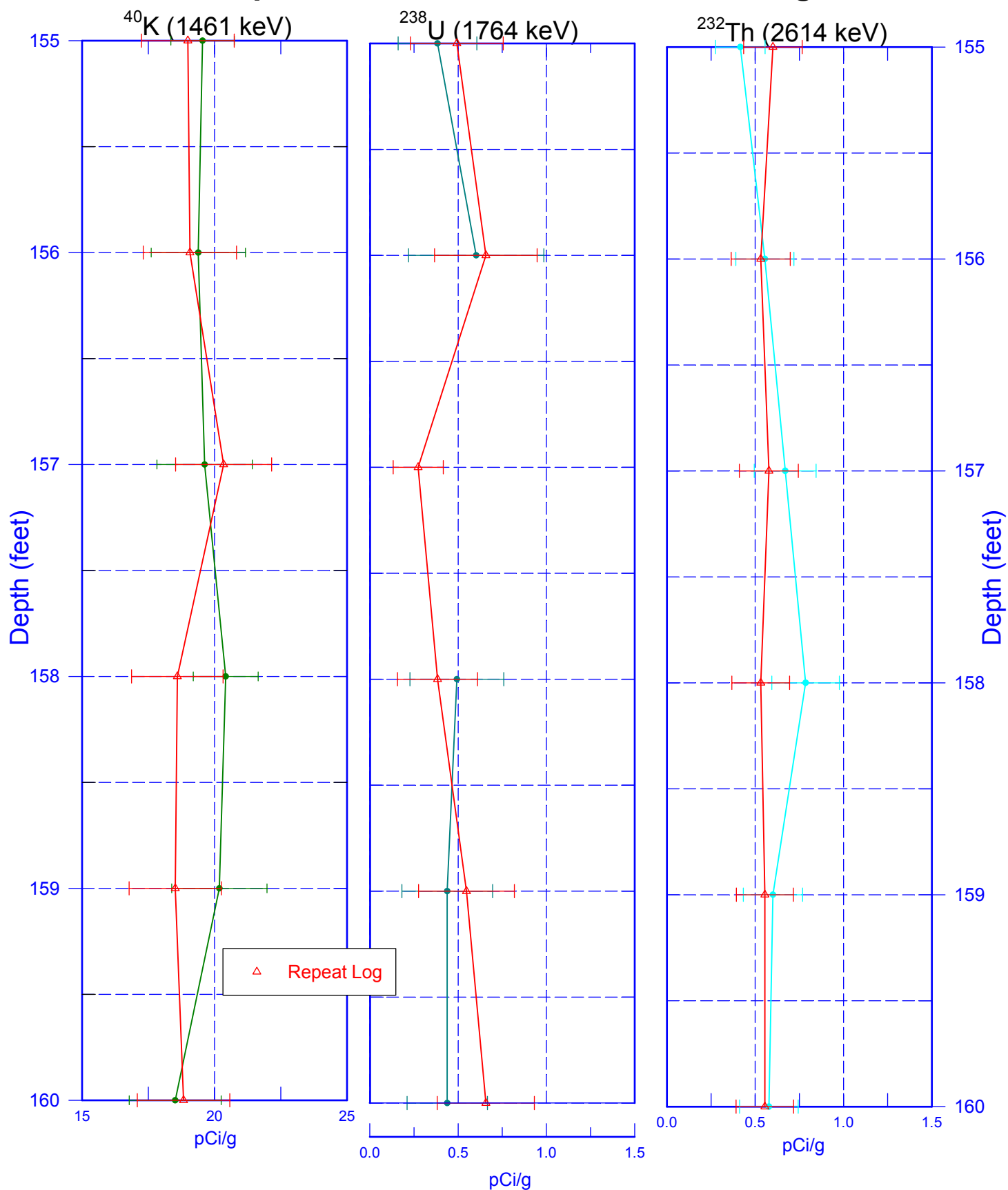
# C4297

## Neutron Moisture



# C4297

## Repeat Section of Natural Gamma Logs

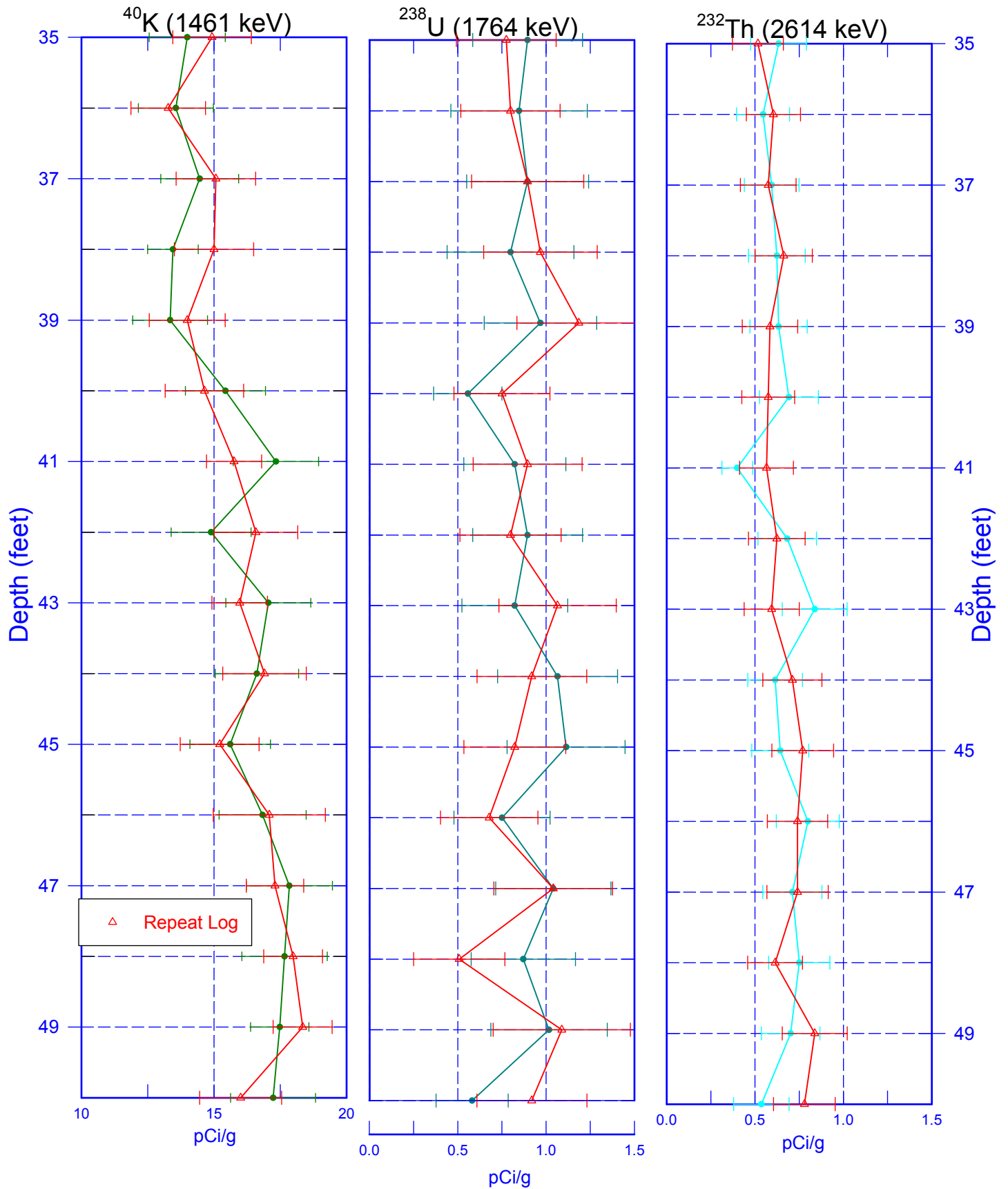


Zero Reference = Ground Surface

Last Log Date - 03/23/04

# C4297

## Repeat Section of Natural Gamma Logs



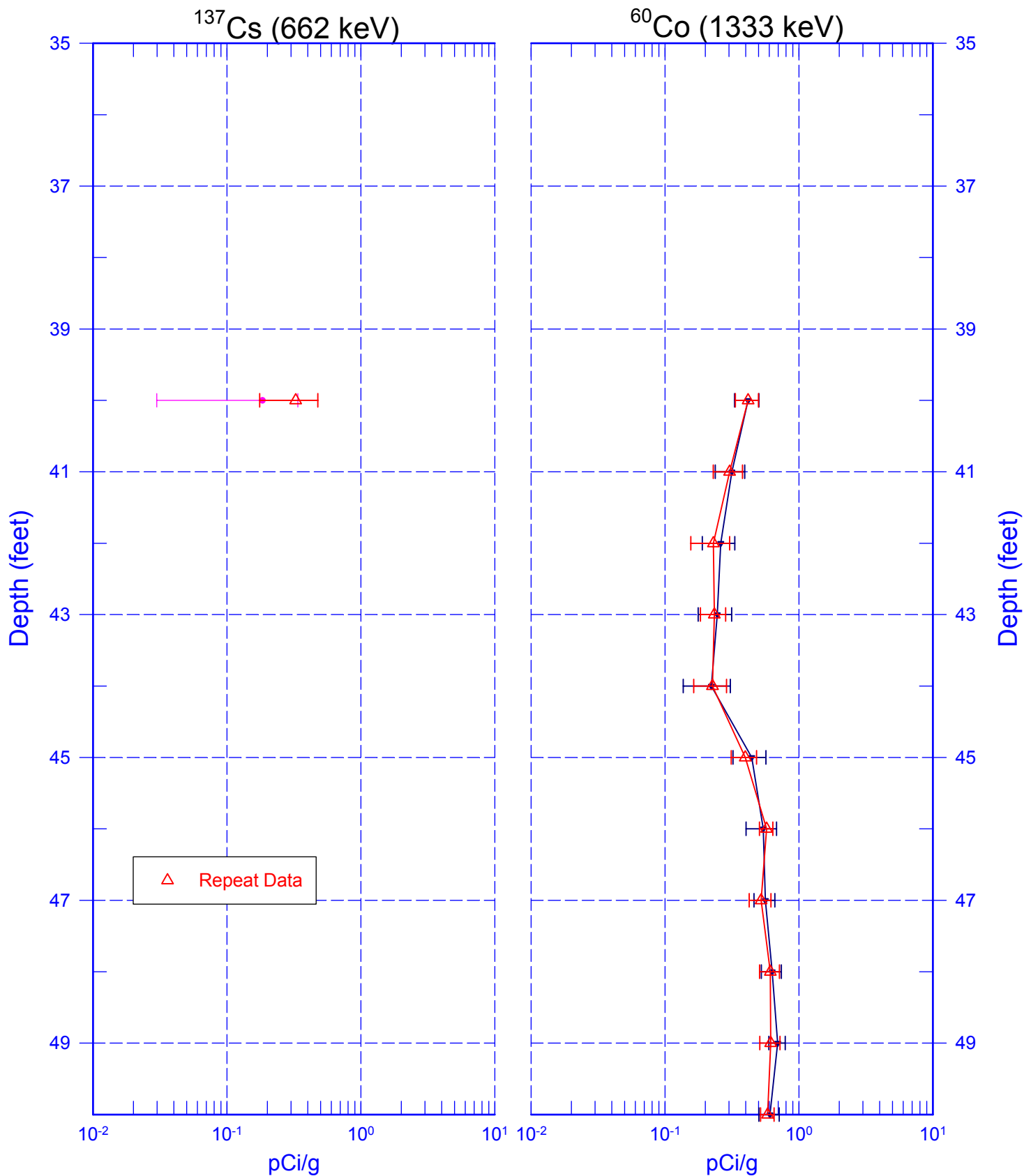
Zero Reference = Ground Surface

Last Log Date - 03/23/04



# C4297

## Repeat Section of Man-Made Radionuclides



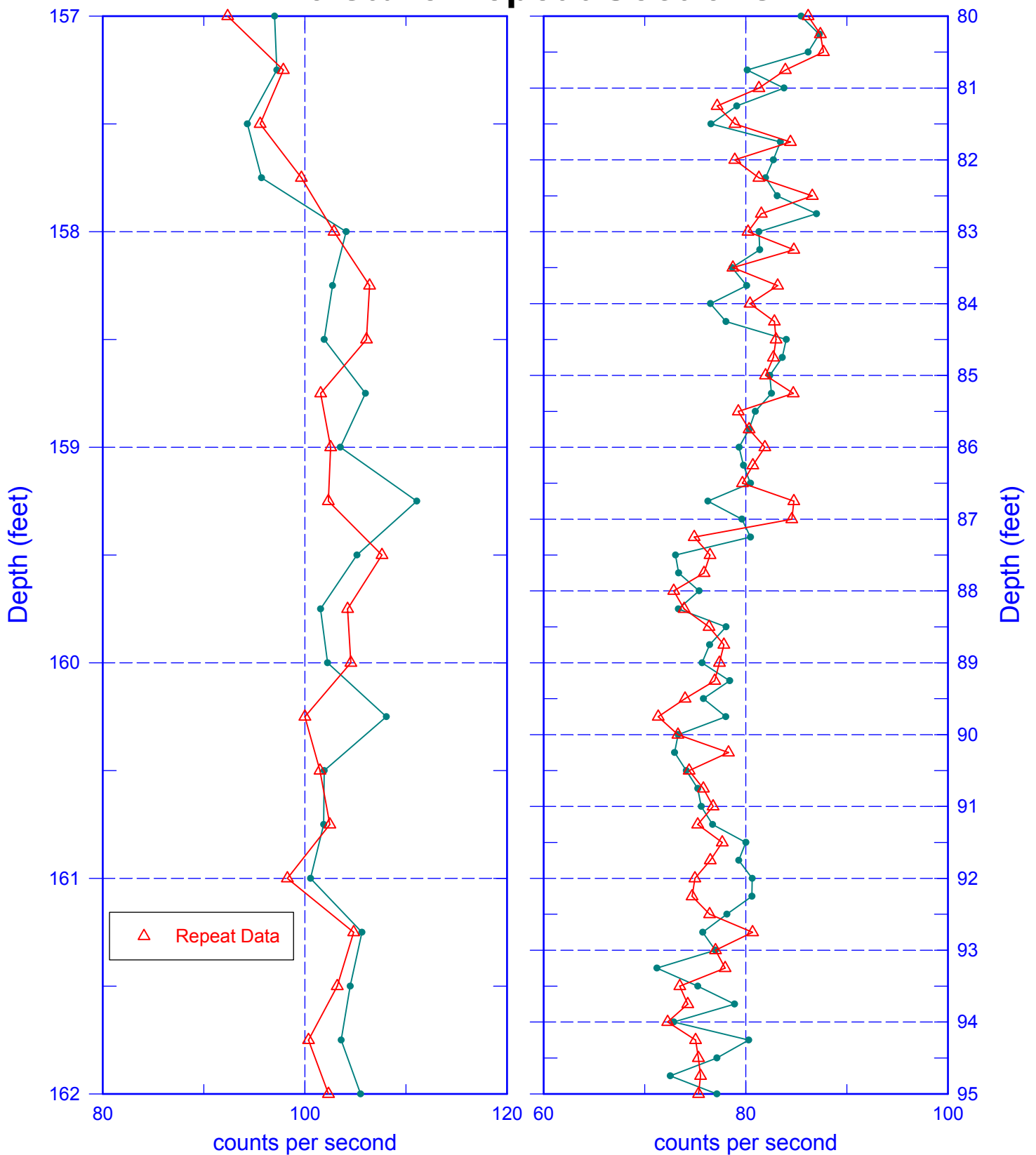
Zero Reference = Ground Surface

Depth scale: 1" = 20 ft

Last Log Date - 03/23/04

# C4297

## Moisture Repeat Sections



**Appendix H**  
**Boreholes Projected for Retrieval Monitoring**  
**During the First Quarter of FY 2005**

Table H-1. Boreholes Projected for Retrieval Monitoring During the 1st Quarter of FY 2005

Borehole Number	Tank	Top	Bottom	Footage	Next Log Date	Last Event Date	Projected 1st Qtr. Events	Total Events (to date)	Comment
30-00-01	C-106	0	65	65	03/31/04	03/01/04	1	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-03-01	C-103	0	124	124	05/17/97	04/17/97	1	0	Cannot log because of stairwell; C-103 Retrieval
30-03-03	C-103	0	97	97	05/11/97	04/11/97	1	0	Water in borehole 10/01, C-103 Retrieval
30-03-05	C-103	0	99	99	10/11/02	09/11/02	1	1	No apparent change, C-103 Retrieval
30-03-07	C-103	0	96	96	10/11/02	09/11/02	1	1	No apparent change, C-103 Retrieval
30-03-09	C-103	0	98	98	06/05/03	05/06/03	1	2	No apparent change, C-103 Retrieval
30-05-02	C-105	5	127	122	03/20/04	02/19/04	1	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-02	C-106	0	122	122	03/24/04	02/23/04	1	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-03	C-106	0	98	98	03/24/04	02/23/04	1	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-04	C-106	0	129	129	03/26/04	02/25/04	1	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-09	C-106	5	98	93	03/20/04	02/19/04	1	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-10	C-106	0	128	128	03/27/04	02/26/04	1	8	Possible change 124-126 ft Co-60, C-106 Retrieval
30-06-12	C-106	0	98	98	03/31/04	03/01/04	1	8	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-08-02	C-108	30	99	69	03/18/04	02/17/04	1	8	Def change in Co-60 49-75 ft, down move, C-106 Retrieval
30-09-06	C-109	30	98	68	03/21/04	02/20/04	1	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
30-09-07	C-109	30	121	91	03/18/04	02/17/04	1	7	No apparent change, C-106 Retrieval
40-02-01	S-102	0	129	129	08/01/03	07/02/03	2	2	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-03	S-102	0	98	98	08/07/03	07/08/03	2	1	Apparent Cs-137 increase at 44-47 ft., S-102 Retrieval
40-02-04	S-102	0	144	144	08/08/03	07/09/03	2	2	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-05	S-102	0	97	97	08/06/03	07/07/03	2	2	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-07	S-102	0	95	95	05/13/04	04/13/04	2	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-08	S-102	0	99	99	05/14/04	04/14/04	2	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-10	S-102	0	100	100	05/13/04	04/13/04	2	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-02-11	S-102	0	100	100	05/12/04	04/12/04	2	3	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-03-03	S-103	0	122	122	05/15/04	04/15/04	2	2	No apparent change, S-102 Retrieval
40-09-06	S-109	0	98	98	03/06/04	02/05/04	2	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-11-08	S-111	0	97	97	03/05/04	02/04/04	2	4	No apparent change, S-112 Retrieval
40-11-09	S-111	0	98	98	03/06/04	02/05/04	2	5	No apparent change, S-112 Retrieval
40-12-02	S-112	0	99	99	03/06/04	02/05/04	2	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-04	S-112	0	126	126	03/05/04	02/04/04	2	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-06	S-112	0	144	144	03/10/04	02/09/04	2	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-07	S-112	0	98	98	03/07/04	02/06/04	2	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
40-12-09	S-112	0	98	98	03/07/04	02/06/04	2	6	No apparent change; S-112 Retrieval
			Total Projected 1st Quarter Events =					50	

Table H-2. Boreholes Projected for Retrieval Moisture Logging During the 1st Quarter of FY 2005

Borehole Number	Tank	Top	Bottom	Footage	Next Event Date	Last Event Date	Projected 1st. Qtr. Events	Total Events (to date)	Comment
30-03-01	C-103	0	124	124	TBD	NA	1	0	No moisture logging performed to date.
30-03-03	C-103	0	97	97	TBD	NA	1	0	No moisture logging performed to date.
30-03-05	C-103	0	99	99	TBD	NA	1	0	No moisture logging performed to date.
30-03-07	C-103	0	96	96	TBD	NA	1	0	No moisture logging performed to date.
30-03-09	C-103	0	98	98	TBD	NA	1	0	No moisture logging performed to date.
30-05-02	C-105	0	127	127	03/12/04	02/11/04	1	6	Possible increase 42-70 ft
30-06-02	C-106	0	122	122	03/19/04	02/18/04	1	6	Possible increase 56-76 ft
30-06-03	C-106	0	98	98	03/18/04	02/17/04	1	6	Possible increase 57-68 ft
30-06-04	C-106	0	129	129	03/31/04	03/01/04	1	6	Possible increase 45-53 ft
30-06-09	C-106	0	98	98	03/13/04	02/12/04	1	6	Possible increase 50-72 ft
30-06-10	C-106	0	128	128	03/18/04	02/17/04	1	6	Possible increase 42-58 ft
30-06-12	C-106	0	98	98	03/19/04	02/18/04	1	6	Possible increase 50-60 ft
30-08-02	C-108	0	99	99	03/21/04	02/20/04	1	2	No apparent increase
30-09-06	C-109	0	98	98	03/13/04	02/12/04	1	2	No apparent increase
30-09-07	C-109	0	121	121	03/13/04	02/12/04	1	2	No apparent increase
40-02-01	S-102	0	129	129	05/08/04	04/08/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-02-03	S-102	0	98	98	05/07/04	04/07/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-02-05	S-102	0	97	97	04/24/04	03/25/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-02-07	S-102	0	95	95	04/30/04	03/31/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-02-08	S-102	0	99	99	05/06/04	04/06/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-02-10	S-102	0	100	100	05/06/04	04/06/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-02-11	S-102	0	100	100	04/24/04	03/25/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-03-03	S-103	0	122	122	04/08/04	04/08/04	2	1	Only one log, No comparison
40-09-06	S-109	0	98	98	03/10/04	02/09/04	2	4	Possible increase 40-50 ft
40-11-08	S-111	0	96	96	05/14/04	04/14/04	2	4	None
40-11-09	S-111	0	98	98	03/07/04	02/06/04	2	3	Possible increase 23-33 ft
40-12-02	S-112	0	99	99	03/07/04	02/06/04	2	4	Possible increase 32-47 ft
40-12-04	S-112	0	126	126	05/14/04	04/14/04	2	5	Possible increase 53-55 ft
40-12-06	S-112	0	144	144	03/11/04	02/10/04	2	4	Possible increase 35-49 ft
40-12-07	S-112	0	96	96	03/11/04	02/10/04	2	4	Possible increase 23-43 ft
40-12-09	S-112	0	99	99	03/10/04	02/09/04	2	4	Possible increase 37-50 ft
			Total Projected 1st Quarter Events =				47		